WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREL

VOL. IX NO. 224 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1921 TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 20	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 8	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,663
RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES

Dutch East Indies	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjiantjap
Padang	Weltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commander,	Tons	Arrival	Depar ture
Yoss Maru	N. Wada	3822	17th Nov.	22nd Nov
Akita Maru	S Ooba	3817	16th Nov	18th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	S Tsuda	6074	28th Nov	10th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y Yuhi	6791	8th Dec	20th Dec

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
1921		
12th November..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th „ ..	DEVANHA ..	8,092
26th „ ..	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
3rd December.	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
10th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,872
17th „ ..	MOREA ..	10,890 *
24th „ ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
31st „ ..	PLASSY ..	7,346
1922		
7th Jan. ..	CHINA ..	7,952
14th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st „ ..	NALDERA* ..	15,825
28th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
4th Feb. ..	EGYPT†	7,941
11th „ ..	DELTA ..	8,097
18th „ ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
25th „ ..	MOREA ..	8,983
4th March ..	MALWA* ..	10,890
11th „ ..	KARMAL ..	10,941
18th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
25th „ ..	CHINA ..	7,952

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } * Through steamers from Australia.

EGYPT Through Steamers from China
P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About		
28th November ..	NEVASA	9,071
11th December ..	NEURALIA	9,082
25th „ ..	MERKARA	8,285
9th January ..	MASHOBRA	8,288
30th „ ..	"CANARA"	6,012
6th February ..	"MADURA"	9,600
20th „ ..	"DONALA"	..
12th March ..	"NATIPARA"	8,182
20th „ ..	"MANDALA"	8,246

* Do not carry passengers

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921 ..		Call at Colomb Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
18th November ..	NALDERA	
30th December ..	MALWA	
1922		
17th Jan. ..	NARKUNDA	Do. Do,
14th Feb. ..	MANTUA	
24th March ..	"VADARA"	Calls at Colombo Fremantle, adelaide, Melburn and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
17th Nov. ..	LINGA	Karachi direct.
18th „ ..	CHAKLA	Karachi and Persian Gulf ports.
14th „ ..	LHASA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
14th „ ..	CHAKDALA	Busreh via Karachi
16th „ ..	KARAPARA	East & S. African ports via Mangao.
17th „ ..	BARALA	Karachi & P. Gulf ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Capt.	Arrival.	Depts.
GALAY MARU	Y. Saito	26th Nov.	8th Dec
SAIGON MARU	M. Sato	7th Dec	19th Dec.
JAVA MARU	G. Matsuzaki	11th Dec.	23rd Dec.
BURMA MARU	S Kobayashi	15th Dec	27th Dec
INDO MARU	T Fuseno	17th Dec	29th Dec

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,58,73,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ... „ 2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders „ 5,31,11,467
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman: Board of Directors.
WE OFFER YOU A
COMPLETE BANKING : SERVICE :
WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

General Manager:
L.D.L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
43, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLSIHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 55,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES
A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department
GEO. BROWN General Manager.

LIFE POLICIES
OF
THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, LAHORE.
The Oldest Purely Indian Life Office Rendered more useful by the introduction of the most upto date Special Benefit of Automatic System of Revival of Policies.
Please write for full particulars to:—

LALCHAND SARNA	MANAGER.
Asstt. Secretary	B. I. Co. Ltd.
B. I. Co. Ltd.	Head Office,
POONA CITY.	LAHORE

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.,
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED JAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	„	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	„	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company, WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

CALCUTTA, Tata Sons Ltd	SINGAPORE, Malcolm Beranger and Dare Ltd.
KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.	PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durege and Thomas, Ltd.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.	IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.	SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.	MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.	BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
LONDON—Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)	KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
	ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary,	or The Chief of Agents,
309, Bow Bazar	D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta.	1, Chowringhee,
	Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD
CALCUTTA.
Second Buinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR
Manager
Bombay Branc
42, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.—
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
Bombay No. 2.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Everywhere, able persons with experience to represent National Publicity, Ltd., Delhi. Enclose one anna stamp.
A R1757

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1904

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor, and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
L R1741

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in new built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

EDUCATIONAL.

FRENCH CLASS FOR BEGINNERS. Modern and practicle methods, starting on 2nd December: Tuesdays and Fridays 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. Rs. 15 per month payable in advance or Rs. 65 for five months in advance. Apply in writing (or in person on the abovementioned days and hours) to the Secretary FRENCH INSTITUTE; BRUNO PELTIER Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
M C11407

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PURE KHADDAR!—Shirtings, dhoties, coatings, sarees, etc. etc. Apply for price list TILAK SWADESHI VASTRALAYA, Guntur, (M.S.M.)
T R1900

SUITLENGTH of homespun Kashmir woollen tweed similar to Scotch or Irish in any shade 7¼ yards by 24 inches Rs. 11 samples for 4 as. stamps. Best Tibetan wool extra thick rug 6 inch by 4 inch embd. in floral or antique design Rs. 12. K. M. AND FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr.
T R1493

FOR SALE—The temporary structures, viz., Royal platform and Amphitheatre erected at Apollo Bunder in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, including all the decorations, timber joists, and girders, crowns, Lionheads with bases, etc., as a whole or in lots. For particulars. Apply MARSLAND PRICE & CO., LTD., Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay.
T 11404

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL the members of the Bombay Cotton Brokers Association, Ltd. are hereby informed that an URGENT GENERAL MEETING will be held on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant at 12 noon (S.T.) at the Hall of the Association to consider the present situation of the market.

NARANDAS NAGINDAS,
Hon. Secretary.
C11408

TO MOTORIST.

IF you wish to sell your motor cars, motor cars, motor cycle, or lorry, please register same before Friday for the WEEKLY AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, at 5 p.m., MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED, "Tankerville," Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C11142

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin diseases of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu.
C10566

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS will not be booked to and from Palej and Miyagam by No. 5 Down Kathiawar Express which will leave Bombay on Tuesday night, 22nd November, 1921, and pass Palej and Miyagam on Wednesday, the 23rd.

No. 19 Down Delhi Express will be timed to leave Baroda at 7-45 hours instead of at 8-10 on Wednesday, 23rd November.

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 12-11-21.
C11349

TENDERS.

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S P, W, D.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of Staff Quarters for the various Departments at Asafabad, H. E. H. The Nizam's Dominions. The work amounts to Oosmania Sicca Rs. 1,03,000 (O. S. Rs. 116-10-8. Rs. 100 British Coins.) Payments of work done will be made at end of each Fasli month regularly after deduction of 10 per cent. for security deposit, which will be refunded after the completion of work. Plan and Estimate can be inspected at the Office of Messrs Mistri and Bhedwa, Civil Engineers and Architects Churchgate Street, Bombay, and where tender forms can also be had on payment of annas eight each. Tenders to be submitted before the 22nd December 1921 to the Undersigned, who does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. T. ANKLESARIA,
Divisional Engineer, G. B.,
Adilabad.
15-11-21.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS METHA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT UMARKHADY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort by order of Messrs. Dharmsey Dadachanji and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Bhaguji Ganpat Raikar all the right, title and interest of the mortgagor Vasant Ramchandra Asavle in the undermentioned landed property.

All that right, title and interest of the mortgagor Vasant Ramchandra Asavle in that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Umerkhadi within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 750 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 3645 and 3546 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 7437 Street Nos. 84, 86, 82 and 91, which premises are bounded on the East by the house of Kondahori Rajnanparin, on the West by the property known as the Kaku Shet Oart on the South by the property of Shanker Parnekar and on the North by the said Kaku Shet Oart and which said premises are now in the possession of the mortgagor and his father and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of the original birth certificate of the mortgagor referred to in the particulars, and condition of sale please apply to Messrs Dharmsey Dadachanji and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at their Office at 103, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly Co., and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Rly. Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co.fi will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of rice, bags of jawari, bags of wheat, bags of linseeds, bags of orid, bags of dry chillies, bags of oil cakes, bags of sweeping grain, bags of grain, bags of dall, bags of toor, cases of brushes, case of loks, bags of dry cocoanuts, bales of F. P. cotton, wooden planks, case of bolts and nuts bdles of forms, bdles of gunny bags, empty wooden cases, bags of betalnuts, iron hand carts, bale of C. P. goods, bdles of coir matting, case of machines, cask of grease, empty iron drums, of acid, empty cylinders, bdles of jogree, bags of bairn and bags of sugar, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand ful amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed whin 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 11 TONS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, Tpesday, the 22nd inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., at their yard, close to burning ground at Darukhana and on account and at the risk of Seth Vally Mahomed Jusuf.

About 9 tons teak scantlings 6" x up 3" x 2" G. S. R. S.

About 2 tons teak scantlings 6' x up 1½" x 1½", 2½" x 1½" and 2"x 2' T. S. Green Paint.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
Tel. No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 27TH NOVEMBER, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction on Sunday the 27th day of November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 5, Connaught Mansions, opposite the Colaba Post Office, Middle Colabo very valuable made to order household furniture by known makers comprising sliding dining table, dining room chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner woggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble and plain top tables and teapoys, silk upholstered drawing room suites, upholstered chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, rich carpets, handsome engravings, flower vases and table ornaments, sweet toned cottage piano, gramophone with records, single and double bedsteads, handsome almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, reclining sofas, aviary with birds, electric ceiling and table fans, electric lamps, bath-room furniture, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. A. PRESS.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd November 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

The Bandman Opera Co. 1921.

TO-NIGHT, Tuesday Nov. 22nd at 9 30 p. m.

The Great London Extravaganza from The London Pavilion.

"AFGAR"

Booking at S. Rose and Co. upto 6. p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30

A SMASHING SUCCESS !

Judd Crotty presents his enormously successful show

"THE CHASERS"

In American Vaudeville Ragtime and Jazz including

TOD SANBORN
Xylophonist in Jazz and Classical Selection.
HARRY LEVINE
The Jazz and Ragtime Pianist.
GEORGE CROTTY
Comedian an Dancer
AND
CHAPLIN PICTURES
including
"SHOULDER ARMS"

POPULAR PRICES.

THE EMPIRE

To-day Tues. Nov. 22nd at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m,

Annette Kellerman in

"QUEEN OF THE SEA"

A Submarine Phantasy with 200 Smiling Beautiful piquant Girl.

THE EMPRESS

To-day TUES. 22nd at 6-30; 8-15; and 10 p. m.

An All-British Masterpiece.

"EAST LYNNE"

Adapted from Mrs. Henry Wood's famous Novel.

TO-DAY—JUST FOR ONE DAY ONLY!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present To-day—just for one day only.

The Superb paramount artcarft super production.

"WHY CHANGE YOUR WIFE?"

Featuring the celebrated Star

GLORIA SWANSON

A Comedy in the programme.

Four Shows To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road.)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
RUTH ROLAND
in
'THE AVENGING ARROW"

A swift light ring speed serial of the WEST A drama of a fearless and braves American girl. She rides like a demon and fight like a tigress

SECOND WEEK THREE EPISODES.

Episode 3rd THE HAND OF TREACHERY
" 4th ALIFE IN JEOPARDY
" 5th THE MESSAGE STONE,

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.
PRINCE PISTACHIO
Boland comic
TIME

Daily 7. 8-45. & 10-30 p.m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m. Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

Two Shows Daily Two Shows

1st 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) 2nd 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

LOCATION:

BORI BUNDER—MAIDAN

Two Shows Two Shows

1st Show 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)
2nd Show 9-30 p. m.

Two Shows Daily for One Week.

IN HONOUR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' VISIT!

OUR DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

Messrs. K. D. Brothers present the following Daily Change of Programme:—

TO-DAY—22nd Nov.

Why Change your Wife?

TO-MORROW—23rd Nov.

Don't change your Husband!

THURSDAY—24th Nov.

"Les Miserables"

FRIDAY—25th Nov.

"Aladin and the Wonderful Lamp"
AT THE
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS

MIRABAI

The Kohinoor Photo Drama

An episode from the History Mewar in Rajputana. The life story of one of the greatest devotee of Shree Krishna the immortal poetess of India, whose songs are in every body's mouth from Kashmir to Cape Komorin.

MIRABAI

A historical Photo-Drama depicting scenes of love intrigue crime and Mira's stubborn fight againt unrighteousness.

replete with
Brilliant Photographic Effect.

Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

The Alexandra Cinema

All the powerful appea of Bayard Veiller's great stage success "The Primrose Path" is brought out in its screen adaptation.

BURNT WINGS

Featuring Frank Mayo, Josephine Hill and Betty Blythe

BURNT WINGS

A HEART THROB PHOTO-DRAMA

Her husband was sick. He needed food and medicine. They were penniless. But there is always money for a pretty girl in Paris. Was she justfied Judge for yousself in

BURNT WINGS

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

The Alexandra Cinema

Bellaiss Road. A few paces from Byculla Club.

BELLASIS ROAD
A FEW PACES FROM
THE PARSI STATUE
BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT—AND THIS WEEK!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present a Superb Indian Production.

"COPICHAND"

A Drama full of gorgeous Oriental Splendour.

A Comedy in the Programme

Four Shows To-day at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. S. T.

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

"BE WISE IN TIME"

—if you are feeling "a bit below par"—"not quite the thing". "run-down"—or "out of sorts". See to it that your indisposition is removed before it turns to something more than an ailment. It is always unwise to ignore even the slightest sign of sickness. Napoleon use to say: "Every moment lost gives an opportunity for misfortune." This is eminently true in regard to any poor condition of health. Much trouble is caused by stomach and liver disorders; if this is so in your case a timely dose of that famous and well-known specific—Beecham's Pills—is the best and safest medicine to take. Relief invariably follows even the first dose; and if you persevere with the treatment,

AND TAKE

the pills regularly, you will soon establish a state of good health to which, possibly, you may long have been a stranger. For "run-down" men and women Beecham's Pills are a reliable remedy. Their tonic and corrective qualities soon bring the important organs of digestion up to their normal efficiency. They also exert a purifying effect upon the blood and thus benefit the whole bodily system. Depressing and unhealthy conditions soon yield to the beneficial influence of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by
THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lane
Sold everywhere

boxes. Prices: As. 8, As. 12, and Rs. 2

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions,
Museum West, BOMBAY,
THE ONLY PLACE
IN INDIA WHERE
HYDROCELE
IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERT
CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed, Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment
Apply:— ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST
N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be Adduced

OTTO-DE-ROSE No. A 1

Scientifically made at our Laboratory. Absolutely pure and free from Spirit. Possesses Charming odour of freshly cut Red Rose Flowers, Highly recommended by Rajas, Maharajas etc. Price One dram Glass Stoppered Phial Rs. 2-8-0 per V. P. P.

S. PAUL & CO., *Perfumers*,
(Dept. B C.) 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola,
CALCUTTA.

KATOL
STICKS
Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-8 per box
A. H. NASSER & CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists & Druggists.

PENS! RAZORS!! WATCHES!!!

PENS.—Blackbird Rs. 2-14, Do Nib Rs. 1-12; Swan ordinary Rs. 1-12; Do. Safety Rs. 6-12; Waterman No. 12 Rs. 6-12. Do. Safety Rs. 9-8; Do. Nib Rs. 4-8, Alexandra Rs. 2-4; Conklin Rs. 6-8; Swan or Waterman Clip As. 14; Cameron Safety Self-filling Rs. 8-8; Do. Safety Rs. 7-8.

RAZORS.—Krop ½ ins. Rs. 4-14; German Liliput Rs. 2-12; Crown and Sword Rs. 3-12; Rodgers Rs. 2-8; (All Hollow ground) Lion Strap Re. 1; Burham, American Safety Razor Re. 1.

WATCHES.—Ingersol pocket Rs. 6-8; Do. Radiolite Rs. 8-8; Railway Regulator Pocket Rs. 4-14; Nickel, Wrist Cylinder Rs. 6-8; Nickel Wrist, lever, 15 Jew Plain Rs. 17-8; Do. Silver Rs. 20-12; Do. Rolled Gold Rs. 80; Do. 9-crt. Rs. 38; Do. 14-crt. Gold Rs. 47-12; Do 18-crt. Rs. 58; (Radium dial Rs. 3 extra) Krementz Stud 8 annas each. Links Rs. 5 per set.

LOVELUCK & CO.
Post Box 280, Madras

THE
Persian Hair Dye.
India's Very Best

(1) It turnes Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

TESTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

To be had from.—Army and Navy Cooprative Society Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Druggists.

Price, Rs. 2.
SOLE AGENTS.—
HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,
Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No 4.

BOYCOT THE FOREIGN CLOTH.

Sree Charkha C.

This is the latest and improved charkha designed by us and includes a folding "Phalka" (thread winder.)

Quite handy, compact, light and economical.

Provided with arrangements to tighten and loosen the driving threads whenever wanted without untying them.

Provided with Brass bearings at all points of motion.

Spindles removeable the most novel feature Speed 60 revolutions of the Spindle per turn of the handle and the machine runs very lightly.

As the demand is enormous orders are registered and delivered in rotation only. Price of model c. with winder Rs. 4/8/- net Price of model BC without winder Rs. 3/12/- net No discounts. Register now to save disappointment.

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
NEW CHARNI ROAD,
Near West End Cinema,
Girgaum, BOMBAY No. 4.

Three Important Questions.

Are kidney warnings understood? Do people realise the danger? Would it not be wise to adopt a sensible proven method of resistance?

Backache, dizziness, irritability insomnia, urinary troubles, nerve tension, drowsy days and sleepless nights, stiff and swollen joints, rheumatic twinges, and aching muscles—these are the warnings. The danger is not far ahead, for neglect invites the more serious symptoms, rheumatism, stone-formation, lumbago, sciatica, gravel, kidney and bladder inflammation, uric acid poisoning and dropsy.

Resistance depends on kidney activity—perfect kidney filtering of the blood—with consequent bodily health; and all would be well if Nature's rules of commonsense, simple diet and regular habits, prevailed. But Nature does not get a sufficient chance; the kidneys are often strained to the verge of breakdown.

Don't hover in doubt. Don't risk the evils of neglect. Safeguard the kidneys with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They strengthen the kidneys and soothe the bladder, and their action relieves the symptoms caused by weakness of these organs.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10.8; obtainable from all dealers.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM

Liverpool, 16th Nov. 1921.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		250
" " Imports		—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—		
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot		10 82
Sakel		21 00
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	16 53
	March	16 57
	May	16 41
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	15 98
	May	15 90

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 17th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-days Price.
Nov.	10 33
Dec.	—
Jan.	10 35
Feb.	—
Mar	10 34
April	—
May	10 40
June	—
July	10 29
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 16th Nov. 1911.

Months.	To-day's price.
November	10 36
December	10 35
January	10 39
February	10 38
March	10 37
April	10 36
May	10 36
June	10 34
July	10 33
August	10 23
September	10 06
Oct.	9 92

Tone :—Barely steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 16th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	18 85
Dec.	19 05
Jan.	19 20
February	19 30
March	19 45
April	19 50
May	19 55
June	19 55
July	19 60

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 16th Nov. 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	7 40
" " Fully Good	7 90
" " Fine	8 15
M. G. N. 1 Oconra, Good	8 50
" " Fully Good	9 00
" " Fine	9 50
M. G. Broach, Good	9 05
" " Fully Good	9 55
" " Fine	10 05
M. G. Scinde, Good,	7 30
" " Fully Good	7 80
" " Fine	8 05

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 18th Nov. 1921.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	3,000
" Forwarded	48,000
" Imports	80,000
" Stock	943,000
Actual Weekly Sales	26,000
Water Twist	1/6
Printers cloths	42

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, 17th Nov. 1921.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion	£ 128,400,000	£
Public Deposits	£ 20,100,000	£
Other do	£ 106,000,000	£
Govt. Securities	£ 35,700,000	£
Other Securities	£ 84,800,000	£
Notes & Gold	£ 23,300,000	£

The Bank Reserve is 18 per cent. of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 16th Nov. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	24,000
" Exports to Great Britain	9,000
" " Continent	30,000
Futures at New York Jan.	16 70
" " " Mar.	16 74
" " " May	16 60
" " " July	16 24
Spot Cotton at New York	17 30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 25
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	16 23
" " " May	16 13
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	8 5/8
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial Bars	99 1/4
Do. Foreign	67 1/2

New York, 18th Nov. 1921.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	169,000
" Exports to Great Britain	72,000
" " to France and Continent	108,000
" " to Japan	34,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,503,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,497,000

London, 18th Nov. 1921.

WHEAT.

BARLETTA RUSSO—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	47
BARIL WHEAT—62 1/2 lbs. Jan. Feb. Sellers	47/6
KARACHI BARLEY—Jan.-Feb. Sellers	47
Tone :—	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15
Hongkong	£ 98 1/2
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold..	Nominal.
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs.	Nominal.
TONE OF RAPESEED :—Small.	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Dunkirk Sellers Dull	£ 15 3/4
TONE OF LINSEED :—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	£ 8 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED :—Nov.-Dec. Buyers.	£ 16
LINSEED, Argentine Nov.-Dec. Value	£ 14 1/2
Tone :—Poor demand.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 66 9/16
Copper Braziers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 73 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 79 3/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 88
Consols 2 1/2 %	49 1 8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	39 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	56 1 2
Govt. Securities 3%	48 3/4
Indian Loan 7 p/c.	£ 103 5/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan.	14 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	10 1/2
Tone :—Irregular.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	4/6 to 20

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	15/6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Dec. Sellers	18/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	£ 19
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec. Sellers	19/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Dec. Sellers	19/9
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20/3
Tone :—Fairly steady. Large arrivals.	

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 17th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York Jan.	16 63
Futures at New York Mar.	16 68
Futures at New York May	16 58
Futures at New York July	16 23

Liverpool, 17th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivvery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. Jan.	10 10
Cotton Delivvery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. Mas	10 11
Cotton Delivvery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. May.	10 11
Cotton Delivvery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. July	10 08

London, 17th Nov. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 5/16 Steady.
Bar Gold	5/3/6 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	38 3/4 Steady

New York, 18th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York Jan	16 70
Futures at New York Mar.	16 74
Futures at New York May	16 35
Futures at New York July	16 25

Liverpool, 18th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. Jan.	10 02
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. Mar:	10 04
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. May	10 07
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. July	10 04

London, 18th Nov. 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	1/4 5/16 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 53 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	39 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, 17th Nov. 1921.

Rentes 3 %	53 3/4
Far Silver Spot	38 3/4
" " 2 months hence	38 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—China buying.	Steady.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	3 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd instant.	

London, 18th Nov. 1921.

Rentes 3 p/c.	53 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	39
" 2 months hence	38 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—China buying.	Steady.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market laons	3 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd instant.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 19th Nov. 1920.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 1/4
" ndian Bank Bills 6 m/sts	4 1/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 7/8
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4
Rentes 5%	36 1/2

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	157

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov.-Dec. Value	£ 15 1/4
" Tone Quiet but steady.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot Net Dec. Value	25/6
" Months Jan.-April Value	25/9

New York, 19th Nov. 1921.

Demand Bills	3 99 87

EXCHANGE.

London, 19th Nov. 1921.

On London in Paris	55 42
In Germany	1 115 00
In Italy	96 25

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 10
Christiania	27 88
Amsterdam	11 36
Switzerland	21 23

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 17th Nov. 1921.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Value	47
BARIL WHEAT 62 1-2 lbs.—Jan.-Feb. Value	47/6
KARACHI BARLEY to India Dec. Paid	48/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. and for Jan. Paid	47/3
Tone :—Dull.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15
Hongkong	£ 98 1/2
National	£ 37 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
TONE OF RAPESEED :—Small.	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Dunkirk Paid Sellers	£ 15 3/4
TONE OF LINSEED :—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sond delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Value	£ 8 3/4
TORIA PAPESEED Nov.-Dec. Value	£ 16 1/2
LINSEED, Argentine Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£ 14 3/4
Tone :—Freely offered.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 68
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 66 1/8
Copper Braziers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 % 1960/90	£ 73 1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 79 1/2
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 88
Consols 2 1/2 %	49 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	39 1/2
Indian Stocks 3 1/2 % Sterling Loan	56 1 2
Government Securities 3 %	48 3/4
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	£ 103 5/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan.	14 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	10 1 2
Tone :—Irregular Closing firmer.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	19/6 to 20

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	Nov./Dec. Sellers 15/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Nov./Dec. Sellers	18/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov./Dec. Sellers	19/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Nov./Dec. Sellers	20
Tone :—	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Boubay, 20th Nov. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29.910
Temperature of Air	degrees.	80.7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	73.0
Dew Point	"	69.8
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.701
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	1.0
Maximum temperature of Air	"	89.8
Minimum do do	"	73.1
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ENE,E,ENE,NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind do.	miles	150

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

High Water.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
Sun.	27th Nov	h. m. m 9 18 10 66a	ft. in. 27 0 18 9

Low Water.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
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THANA DISTRICT CONFERENCE

ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHAHAPUR, Nov. 20.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, President-elect, third Thana District Conference arrived Asangaon this morning by Nasik passenge from Bombay, accompanied by Messrs. Kelkar, Vaidya, Jamnadas Mehta, Altekar and about two hundred delegates from Kalyan Thana, Bassein, Dahanu and Umbergaon. They were received at the station by Mr. Sarangpani, Chairman, and other members of the Reception Committee and were taken in procession through the town, which was gaily decorated with flags and buntings. The procession was headed by local volunteer corps, with bands playing. The Conference pandal is an artistic structure. There are no chairs even for reporters. The conference meets at 3 p.m.

DISTRESS THROUGH FAILURE OF CROPS

IN DOHAD AND JHALOD TALUKAS

YIELD ONLY TWO TO THREE ANNAS IN RUPEE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 17.

Mr. Sukadeo Vishwanath, the Dohad agent of the Bombay Swaraj Sabha conveyed its apprehensions regarding the failure of crops in the Dohad and Jhalod Talukas of the Panch Mahals District to Mahatma Gandhiji, who thereupon deputed Mr. Mohanlal Rameshwar Pandya of the Kaira Satyagraha fame to inquire and report on the condition of crops in the whole area. Mr. Pandya has now published his report which is summarised below for the information of your readers.

At the outset, Mr. Pandya refers to the successive bad seasons, which have overtaken the miserable Bhils of these Talukas. The failure of crops in 1918-19 was practically complete and after the brief respite given by the monsoon of 1919, all crops miserably sugered by inadequate rainfall in 1920-21. The gravity of the situation created now, by the excessive and irregular rains in the current year. Can be better imagined than described.

There are about 225 villages included in this area, a few of which belong to Inamdars. Mr. Pandya inspected the standing and the gathered crops, as well as the general ral condition of the people in 25 villages, and held converse with a very large number of farmers, merchants and Government officers. All this tended to create only one impression on his mind about failure of the *"kharif"* crops.

About 50 to 60 per cent. of the area under inspection is generally sown with maize while 10 to 15 per cent. is generally occupied by rice. The rest of the area is sown with millets and Pulses'. The success of season, thus dpends upon that of mazie crops, which suffered very severely by excessive rains. Maize thrines upon fair and timely showers, but instead of the average rain fall of 25 to 30 inches, this area was favoured with the excessive supply of 40 to 45 inches. Thus, excessive showers either prevented the seeds from germinating at all or hopelessly reduced the length of the plants and the size of the fruit.

The rains were not only excessive but also extraordinarily irregular. It rained first in Dohad in the beginning of June and the maize seeds then sown, were generally wasted by a break of more than a month. What little could have been saved by July showers was thoroughly destroyed by hairy-catterpillars sowings had thus to be repeated twice and in some places thrice, and the seeds thus sown time and again, were hopelessly spoiled, by the continuous rains in the latter half of July the whole of August.

The result is most distressing, at many places, the crops may be valued at barely one anna in a rupee. One acre generally yields 24 maunds in fair years, and 1 36 maunds in exceptionally good years. 18 maunds may be taken as the minimum outturn in a decent year. It is therefore surprising to learn than an acre has yielded 1 to 2 maunds of maize in the current year. 3 maunds in an acre is a rarity and large areas have practically nothing to their credit maize crop is thus estimated on the whole at one to one anna and a half in the rupee.

Jhalod Taluka fared even worse, as it was not blessed with rain before the end of July, continuous showers then poured on the black soil, which forms the bulk of the area ,and which has an extraordinary capacity of retaining water. The anna valuation for Jhalod Taluka, would, if at all, be less than that of the Dohad Taluka.

Rice crops were sown in two installments. The earlier sowings fared well, and yielded an outturn of 10 to 12 annas. But the later sowings suffered severely for want of one shower and their out turns are not expected to exceed 6 annas in a rupee. Mislaneous crops including millets and pulses sown in the remaining area, are estimate at 4 to 6 annas. After thus carefully calculating the anna valuation of different crops in relation to the areas of their savings, Mr. Pandya thus definitely concludes that the general anna valuation for the whole area ranges from 2.4 to 3.3.

HARDLY ANY STOCKS OF GRAIN.

Now, as to the condition of the people. There are hardly any stocks of grain to be found in the villagers huts. Farmers as a rule are subject to the rule of the *"Saukars,"* who remove the bulk of the produce, after making allowance for what would be necessary to meet Government demands. But it must be admitted in fairness to *"Saukars"* that they help their custorers in lien year's and lend them grain for sowings as well as maintainance. When however the "Saukars" resources were strained to the utmost during the last however the "Saukars" that they help their season, Bhils took to leaves and Bhajis of various kinds. Even to-day hundreds who have reaped nothing continue in the same predicament and suffer from diseases, incidental to such irregular food. Raw maize pods have already begun to be consumed. So much so, that nearly half the cut turn in the area has they been finished. There are many again, who live on bread prepared from rice, without removing the husk. The notorious order against removal of crops seems hardly to have affected their consumption. The sight of the Bhil women, barely covered with tavered rags is pitious in the extreme, and one shudders to think of the straits to which these half starved destitutes will be reduced in the coming year.

All hope is now centred on the winter crop wheat and gram sowings have already begun. It is however, to be doubted if the "Saukers" will be able to supply seed for sowing in all eligible areas, winter crops are however, not repead before "Holi," and the question of maintaining the farmer is urgent and pressing.

SUSPENSION OF REVENUE URGED.

The question of land revenue has also been dealt with by Mr. Pandya. The crops being estimate at less than 4 annas in a rupee, the current year's demands should at least be suspended. But, even if Government madly resolved to extort revenues from the farmers, it could lay its hands only on their lean cattle. But, it is unthinkable, that Government should thus deliberately plan to convert, farmers however miserable into mere agricultural labourers.

After surveying the whole of the present situation in relation to preceeding lean years, and the relief operations then conducts, Mr. Pandya concludes that Government as well as people will be compelled by stress of circumstances to do all they can to keep men and cattle alive during the ensuing year.

Opinions of the Day

The Disarmament Conference.

"New India":—The world will learn with relief and gratitude the fact that Mr. Balfour, on behalf of Great Britain, has accepted in principle America's disarmament proposals. In the face of America's bold and self-sacrificing example, no other attitude was thinkable for Great Britain, and we are glad that opinion in England is in favor of the acceptance of the scheme of scrapping the new Battleships and some of the old. Japan, at the time of writing, is said not to have declared herself, but there can be no doubt that she will accept the decision. The innate pacific qualities of the East and her culture demand that no Asiatic country should place an obstacle in the way of the reduction of the world's armaments.

India Council.

'Bengalee':—It is understood that Mr. D. M. Dalal will step into the shoes of Sir Sankaran Nair as a member of the Secretary of State's Council on his retirement, a news which was announced in September last by the Simla correspondent of the "New Empire". Mr. Dalal is a high authority on financial questions and was lately a member of the Currency Committee His note of dissent, representing the minority report of the Committee, is a masterpiece on the complicated and recondite subject of Indian currency policy. Mr. Dalal's financial knowledge and experience will stand the Secretary of State in excellent stead and will remove a much-felt want in his Council. Will he be able to bring home to the Secretary of State and the members of his Council the grave wrong that has been done to India in connection with the Reverse Council Bills? Will he succeed in impressing the India Office with the eminently fair and reasonable proposition that it is not sound policy to kill the goose that has laid golden eggs? Anyhow, we offer our sincere congratulations to Mr. Dalal, particularly in view of the heavy sacrifice he is making in accepting this office in London.

Brutes.

"Servant of India:—We are much pained to learn that Mr. C. F. Andrews was assaulted at a railway station in East Africa when he was proceeding to Uganda and that as a result he will be unable to move about for a fortnight. We presume that this brutality was the work of some European, who vented his spleen in a blind rage at the outrage of "white" prestige by a "white" man who places justice and righteousness above loyalty to race and nationality. Is this person fit to teach Africans, we wonder; is a brute fittest to civilize a savage? As for Mr. Andrews, our deep sympathy is mingled with the knowledge that he, the truest disciple of Christ it has ever been our good fortune to meet, will rejoice in the blessing of his Master, "Blessed are they that are persecuted for righteousness' sake; for theirs is the Kingdom of heaven. Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you and persecute you and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake. Rejoice and be exceeding glad; for great is your reward in heaven; for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you."

The Aga Khan's Views.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika":—H. H. The Aga Khan has so long been the darling of the Britisher, for he had always supported the actions of the English Government. He has, moreover, practically made Europe his home, for he maintains there more than one expensive establishment. But even the Aga Khan feels keenly on the Khilafat question. In the course of a letter to the "Times" he says that the Entente's unjustifiable failure to make peace in Turkey is poisoning the Near and Middle East. This policy exasperates Islam and drives extremists to Bolshevism. The Moslems of India do not want Turkey to be blotted out of the list of nations. As India was instrumental in Turkey's downfall her views demand attention. Reasonable justice towards Turkey is easy enough to effect; otherwise it may be dangerous to the well-being of India. The first step towards a settlement is to restore sovereign right to Turkey in Anatolia, and Asia Minor. Greece having appealed to the sword and signally failed, should withdraw and leave the Turks in undisputed possession of the territory that they have held for centuries. The Aga Khan urges the restoration of Constantinople and demands that the Sultan should be freed as Caliph from the bondage which is causing the most intense anger and grief in Mahomedan countries. These measures will give peace to Moslems in India. In conclusion the Aga Khan says that the peace of the world depends on Turkey's freedom.

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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE.

The Director of Information writes to say:

A Resolution of the Government of Bombay dated November 18th, makes the following announcement.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following Committee to consider and report upon the practicability or otherwise of creating machinery for the prevention and early settlement of industrial disputes:—

Sir Stanley Reed, K.B.E., Kt., Chairman; J. B. Petit Esq., M.L.C. Bombay; Kanji Dwarkadas, Esq., M.L.C. Bombay; W. P. Pechey, Esq., General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Rly., Bombay; J. A. Kay, Esq., Chairman, Mill Owners' Association, Bombay, S. K. Bole, Esq., M.L.C. H.W. P. MacNaghten, Esq M.L.C. Chairman, European Chamber of Commerce Bombay; G. K. Devadhar, Esq., Poona; Lalji Naranji, Esq., Chairman Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau; Mahomedbhai Karimbhoy Esq., Bombay; E. W. Perry, Esq., Secretary.

The Committee will conduct its proceedings in public with discretion to hear any evidence in camera if considered necessary. The dates and places of meetings will be notified in due course by the Secretary.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 20.

The Hon. Dr. Sapru arrived here on Friday to attend the Convocation of the Allahabad University, and left today for Delhi. The Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gokul Prasad presided at the Convocation and during the course of his address outlined various changes and improvements which the new University Bill would bring about.

INDIA'S RECEPTION TO PRINCE.

HARTAL NEWS FROM DIFFERENT PARTS.

AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA City, Nov. 17.

On account of His Royal Highness the Prince's arrival the non-cooperators have proclaimed a Hartal for to-day and the following two days. The city had been placarded with wall posters asking people to leave the Royal Visit severely alone. Accordingly there was a fairly complete hartal to-day in the business quarter of the both though here and there one came across a pan shop or a restaurant doing business with shutters partly open. The vegetable market was entirely closed not a single stall being open. It was feared that even the conveyance owners would strike work but in spite of the pressure brought to bear on them a large number were seen plying for hire as usual. The bhang and ganja and several sweetmeat shops were going on as of nothing unusual had happened. The Ganesh and Raviwar peths and the Main Street in the Cantonment abound in shops owned by Mahommedans but in spite of the best efforts of the Khilafatists most of these were openly doing business.

AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Lucknow, Nov. 17.

Shops and bazaars in the city and Aminabad remain closed since this morning with exception of a shop or two here and there. Indian firms in Hazaratganj, however remained open. Majority of the tongas and ekkas are not plying for hire and a few seen about the streets were unwilling to take fares unless exorbitant rates were paid. Race goers had to meet with difficulties to-day as principal item of Lucknow meeting, namely the Army Cup came off. Reports of feeding of the poor and general enthusiasm in honour of arrival of Prince are being received at Jehingazabad. There was free distribution of alms and blankets to the poor by the Raja in honour of Prince's visit.

AT NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 17.

Hartal was observed here to-day. All markets and shops were closed.

AT PATNA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Nov. 17.

Patna is observing complete hartal today. Extensive preparations for ensuing All-India Weaving Exhibition are nearing completion, which promises to be a great success. All provincial governments and principal native states are taking part principal native states are taking part. Nearly 150 cases of exhibit, ranging from finesh mushn to khaddar, will be displayed.

AT BANGALORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 18

Complete Hartal was observed yesterday. The cantonment and the city were as if deserted villages. Perfect peace and unity between the Hindus and the Muslims prevailed everywhere.

AT AMRITSAR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 18.

Yesterday was observed as the day of Hartal at Amritsar. It was almost unprecedented in its extent and completeness, the business being at a standstill from one end of the city to the other. Absolute peace and order reigned. At one quarter two volunteers were arrested. One of them was tried by Lala Amarnath, Magistrate first class and sentenced under section 352 Penas Code to one month's rigorous imprisonment and thereafter to furnish security to the extent of Rs. 500 failing which to undergo simple imprisonment for another period. The second vounteer's case will be taken up to-morrow.

AT BAGALKOT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BAGALKOT, Nov. 18.

Complete Hartal was observed here yesterday. The city assumed a deserted appearance. All the shops excluding those of the Lingayats were closed. Representations by the influential ratepayers of all the communities were made to the Municipality not to pass resolution welcoming the Prince, but the Municipal councillors, only 8 out of 18 being present, passed the resolution, four Lingayats and two nominated members voting for the resolution. The protest of the ratepayers was not heeded.

AT SHIRALA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIRALA, Nov. 18.

Complete hartal was observed yesterday at Shirala in spite of the local officers counter movements. A public meeting of over 600 citizens was held in Dattamandir. A resolution to boycott the reception of the Prince of Wales arranged by the buraucracy and its sycophants was passed unanimously.

AT JARANWALLA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JARANWALLA, Nov. 18.

There was complete Hartal at Jaranwalla yesterday. The pleaders did not attend the court. The vehercular service was suspended. The Coolies of the factories joined the hartal the Municipal engine for repairing roads was brought to work but the Bahishties and the labourers refused to work.

AT BELGAUM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 18.

Complete Hartal was observed here. A huge ladies meeting was held in the afternoon. Shantabai Koppal presided. Miss Yamutai daughter of Gangadharrao Deshpande appealed to the audience to stand firm by their men in the struggle carried on by Mahatma. Baburao Gokhale of Poona also exhorted them to help their men in the freedom's battle and cease to think of gold bracelets when their men were having hard chains on their hands. Another public meeting was held in the evening, Moulvi Kutubuddin presided. More than ten thousand people attended. Mr. Godse pleader announced his suspension of practice. Mr. Kulkarni of Chikkop resigned his office. The meeting lasted for four hours.

AT SIRSI,

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SIRSI, Nov. 18.

Complete Hartal was observed throughout the town on the 17th instant. All suspended work. There was no lighting.

AT YEOTMAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOTMAL, Nov. 18.

Complete Hartal was observed here yesterday. The Mills,, bazars, shope and all other business places were completely at a standstill. The whole town presented an appearance of a deserted village

AT DHANBAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHANBAD, Nov. 18.

Yesterday complete Hartal was observed here. All shops were closed. Vehicular traffic was suspended and liquor shops were successfully picqueted. The town thoroughly dissociated itself with the royal visit. The Hartal was absolutely voluntary.

AT MUTTRA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MUTTRA, Nov. 18.

After the wholesale arrests and prosecutions, Mr. Fremantle believed that he had given a death below to the political activities of the place. He came out this morning to see the effects of his repressive policy, but were surprised find that all except four of five shop-keepers observed Hartal yesterday. A public meeting was held. Mr. Kidarnath Bhorgava congratulated for his three months' stay in jail. The other day the police officials were seen noting the names of some of the shopkeepers who were profusely decorating their shops to welcome Mahatma Gandhi.

AT CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 17.

There was a fairly general Hartal in the city to-day when the shops, bazars and markets were closed. The tongas and ghurries also did not ply for hire. There was no break in the tramway service, which kept running throughout, the day, some of the tramcars being guarded by policemen. The Mills worked partially. A mass meeting was held in the evening on the parade ground which was attended by about five thousand men.

AT DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

As enjoined upon by the Congress, Delhi has signalled the Prince of Wales', arrival in Bombay by the observance of a peaceful and universal hartal. The vehicular traffic and the tramcars were running as usual, though on reduced scale. The big placards which have been affixed conspicuously in all the thorough fares under the signature of Mr. Taqi Secretary, Delhi Congress Committee exhorting all the citizens to do their duty by complete suspension of business. It ask whether Indian people would like that their reception of the Royal visitor should be interpreted and conveyed to the world as due to India's happiness and contentment, whether as long as Dyer and O'Dwyer continued to draw their pensions from Indian revenues and when the Ali Brothers and other leaders were being treated in prisons like ordinary criminals, the citizens of Delhi would not heed the call of their revered leaders and show unmistakeably what real India thought of the Royal visit.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY AUTHORITIES ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 18.

Consequent on the voluntary non-attendance of boys at the various colleges yesterday as a part of the Hartal programme, the ViceChancellor of the Mysore University ordered to-day by wire, directing the closing of all affected colleges in the State until further instructions, the institutions being under direct University control. The State Inspector General of Education following upon this issued general express orders directing the closing of all affected institutions pending exhaustive enquiries and definite disciplinary measures.

AT URAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

URAN, Nov. 19.

On the 16th November Muslim and Hindu residents of Uran met in a public meeting under the presidency of Mr. Ibrahim Tungekar. Speeches were made about Khilafat, the Punjab, Swaraj and Swadeshi and people were exhorted to subscribe to the Angora Fund. On Thursday a complete hartal was observed and a resolution was passed to the effect that no one should proceed to Bombay to see the procession as the lights in connection with the Prince's visit.

TA BELGAUM

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 17.

In obedience to the Congress mandate complete spontaneous *Hartal* was observed in Belgaum and Shahapur. All shops in all the wards including the vegetable market are closed. Special feature this day is that even the shops in the Cantonment are also closed.

AT BELLARY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELLARY, Nov. 17.

Hartal was successfully observed here to-day. The shops were closed. Srijat Girirow, Barrister, Berhampore and others delivered lectures on the Charaka and Swadeshi. Fresh election of office bearers of the District Congress Committee and election of delegates to the Provincial Congress Committee and the National Congress were finished.

AT SHOLAPUR,

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 18.

Complete Hartal was observed yesterday throughout the city. The mills, the schools the cinemas, the vegetable and flesh markets were all closed. A public meeting was held in the evening in Shak Idya compound. Mr. Abdul Haque, President, Khilafat Committee presided. He explained the necessity of boycotting the Prince's visit and urged the boycott of foreign cloth.

AT KARWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR Nov. 18.

In obedience to the resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress, a complete general Hartal was observed here yesterday. All shops with one or two isolated exceptions were closed and all business suspended. The hartal was of a voluntry nature.

AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

In connection with the Prince's landing a partial hartal was observed in the city today, a number of Indian shops being closed.

AT KARACHI.

Karachi, Nov. 18.

Hartal and holiday combined gave a quiet appearance to Karachi yesterday and the day passed off without untoward incident. In the evening non-co-operators held a public meeting at Idgah maidan.

AT GIRIDH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GIRIDIH, Nov. 18.

A majority of the miners here observed hartal yesterday but the Superintendent of the Collieries was able to secure some men to attend to the work of pumping and electric machinery. To-day the coolies did not return to work and several hundreds of them armed with sticks paraded the streets shouting the names of the extremist leaders.

AT KHURAI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KHURAI, Nov. 18.

Khurai with its Tehsil villages observed complete hartal on the 17th instant. In the evening at a Mass Meeting the people unanimously decided to Boycott the Prince's visit and expressed their great dissatisfaction at the forced visit of the Prince. They were also determined to prepare themselves immediately for Satyagraha. The Ali Brothers and their comrades were congratulated for their incarceration.

AT MAHIM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHIM, Nov. 18.

A crowded meeting under the auspices of the Mahim Taluka Congress Committee was held under the presidentship of Shet Gulam Hussan. A resolution boycotting the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was passed. A complete voluntary Hartal was observed. All the shops were closed.

AT JHAJJAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JHAJJAR, Nov. 18.

The Jhajjar Tehsil, Jhajjar Beri Bahadurgarh, Badli and other small places complete hartal was observed. The workmen and the labourer suspended work. The Congress workers visited Badli and many other places. Jhajjar a grand meeting was held Shaikh Ashiq Ali Nambardar presiding. Pandit Shriram Sharma addressed the meeting. A party reached Beri and addressed a huge meeting there and addressed another grand meeting at Jhajjar, Lala Sunderlal presiding. Hindu-Muslim unity, khaddar, Civil Disobedience were the subjects preached in each meeting.

AT JULLUNDUR

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JULLUNDUR, Nov. 18.

Complete Hartal was observed here yesterday. All business and vehicular traffic were suspended the National Schools were closed. Lala Lajpatrai delivered a lecture at Gandhi Mandap before twenty thousand people.

AT SHIKARPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIKARPUR, Nov. 18

Hartal was observed at Shikarpur in an unprecedented manner. The fish, flesh and vegetable markets were completely closed. The Mohamedans showed great enthusiasm. Singing procession led by Bharti went through the main streets in the morning. At a meeting in the local delivered a stirring speech. Money was raised for Smyrna and the people took Swadeshi vow. A huge procession in the afternoon passed through the main bazaar most of the people being bare-headed and bare-footed. A mass meeting on Swaraj ground in the evening announcement was made that Seth Kanayalal renounced Honorary Magistracy.

AT DARYAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DARYAPUR, Nov. 17.

Complete Hartal was observed here even big Thursday weekly market where people from many surrounding villages go for marketing on Thursday was completely closed. The Congress Committee explained the object of the Hartal on Thursday the 10th in the market and accordingly the market was held on Wednesday instead of on Thursday the 17th instant.

AT BARPETA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARPETA, Nov. 18.

Complete Hartal was observed throughout the district of Kamrup in Assam. All businesses suspended; the shops and *hats* were closed. Plying of carts and even ploughing were stopped. The blacksmiths, the goldsmiths and the carpenters suspended their work. The pleaders and the mukhtear refrained from attending court. Only 21 out of 250 students of the Government High School attended.

AT NASIK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, Nov. 18.

Complete Hartal was observed throughout Nasik on the 17th instant. The Congress Committee organised a mass meeting in the evening. Messrs. Akut and Marathe and Datar Sarolkar addressed the meeting, and a resolution boycotting the Prince's visit was passed unanimously. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

AT BIJAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 18.

Hartal was observed at Bijapur on the 17th instant. The shops were closed. A crowded meeting of about 5,000 persons was held in the evening in Chatres Theatre to demonstrate the boycott of prince's visit under the presidentship of Mr. Kowjabji. Two ladies spoke and created great impression.

A procession carrying King-Emperors picture hardly attended by more than twenty people passed the theatre during the meeting. The audience with shouts of Alla Ho Akbar, Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai, Lok Tilaks Ki Jai dispersed. They passed for the success of Mahatma's proposed programme of Civil Disobedience in Gujerat.

AT LAHORE,

LAHORE, Nov. 17

In pursuance of the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee in connection with the boycott of the visit of the Prince of Wales, the Lahore City is observing complete Hartal to-day and shops in the city and Anarkali Bazar are closed.

AT BENARES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Nov. 18.

Complete hartal was observed here yesterday. All business in the bazars and shops were closed. No carriage or ekka plied for hire The Benares Hindu University was also closed. Masons, carpents, and workmen had suspended work.

AT ALIGARH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, Nov. 19.

Complete "Hartal" was observed at Aligarh on the 17th. A Monster Mass Meeting was held in the Dagh. A resolution boycotting the visit of The Prince of Wales was passed amidst shouts of All "Aholkber" "Bande Mataram" and Mahatma Gandhi-ki. Jai."

AT NAGPUR

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 19.

Complete Hartal was observed on the 17th in Nagpur. All shops were closed Weekly Bazars and Cotton Markets were closed. The streets were utterly deserted by vehicles, black flags were hoisted in prominent places, all mills, factories and workshops were completely closed.

AT DRUG

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DRUG, Nov. 18.

Drug peacefully observed complete Hartal on the 17th of November.

AT PATNA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PATNA, Nov. 18.

Yesterday complete and unique Hartal was observed all throughout the province of Behar. The carriages and ekkas were not at all plying in the streets. The Sonepore fair one of the biggest in the world was completely boycotted. News have been received that the villagers did not even work their plaughes. No work could be done in the bazars. The unique feature of this Hartal was that no one had to ask for it the people knew their duty. Let those in authority seriously reflect and see the united will of the country.

AT DAHANU.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DAHANU, Nov. 19.

Complete Hartal was observed on the 17th. School children absented from school functions and at public meeting at night under the auspices of the Taluka Congress Committee, with Sheth Purshottam Lalji in the chair, the Congress resolution of boycott of the Royal visit was passed. The President was authorised to communicate the resolution to the Private Secretary of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.

AT DHARWAR

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 18.

A public meeting was held yesterday under the presidentship of Dr. Shirahatti, a famous non-cooperator. Nearly 4,000 people of all casts had come there in order to hear Dr. Hardikar who recently returned from America. He informed the audience how the English and the Americans are ill-treating the Indians who are residing there. He said that it is the result of the foreign rule. He urged the audience to follow the N. C. O. movement by which he said the attainment of Swarajya is sure. He declared the message of 3,00,000 Indians who are in America that they are ready to help this movement morally and materially.

PRINCE'S VISIT.

MADRAS PRESS OPINION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

Referring to the Prince of Wales' reply to the address of the Bombay Corporation the "Madras Mail" says:—

What citizen of India can read unmoved the modest appeal for friendship and sympathy contained in it?

"DAILY EXPRESS."

The "Daily Express" in the course of a leading article expresses the hope that Bombay will accord the Prince a Royal Welcome worthy of its noble traditions and of one of the greatest Princes that the house of Windsor has given to the Empire.

"NEW INDIA."

The "New India" in the course of a leading article by Mrs. Besant condemns vehemently the attempts made to bycott the Prince's visit and says Bhisma followed his King even after intolerable wrongs inflicted on the Pandavas knowing his duty to the head of the State to which he belonged. In this case the Prince who comes to us belongs to the nation that is cooperating with India to make her free without armed revolt. How much more, then should we welcome him for love's sake as well as in duty?

"HINDU."

The "Hindu" says the attitude of the Congress and the country towards the functions arranged in connection with the Royal visit does not in the least betoken any discourtesy or disrespect to the Prince and, of course, it is absolutely no part of loyalty to share in such functions.

PUBLIC MEETINGS TABOOED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHOTTOOR, Nov. 17.

Notices under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code have been issued to the following gentlemen inChittoor at about 3 p.m. to-day to the followig effect:—

1. Mr. C. Doraiswami Iyengar B.A. B.L., Municipal Chairman, and High Court Vakil.
2. Mr. M. Rangaswami Iyengar B.A. B.L, High Court Vakil.
3. Mr. C. G. Jayarama Ayyar B.A. Pleader.
4. Mr. K. Krishnamachariar B.A. B.L, Pleader.
5. Mr. C. Rajagopala Chariar B.A. B.L., Pleader and late Secretary, District Congress Committee.
6. Mr. V. S. Desika Chariar Municipal Councillor and Merchant.
7. Mr. P. Annamalai Chetty, Municipal Councillor and Merchant.
8. Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar B.A. B.L., Pleader.
9. Mr. K. Viraraghavachariar B.A., Pleader.
10. Mr. P. Desika Chariar B.A., Pleader.
11. Mr. N. Krishnaswami Ayyangar B.A. Pleader.

Order under section 144 Cr. P. C.

Whereas it has been made to appear to me by a report from the District Superintendent of Police that you propose to address a meeting this afternoon in Chittoor and on the subject of boy-cotting the Prince of Wales visit to India and whereas speeches on such subject are likely to cause annoyance to all loyal subjects and may probably cause a disturbance of the public tranquillity, I hereby prohibit your addressing any public meeting within the limits of the Chittoor Municipality this day.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 17th day of November 1921.

(Sd.) H. T. REILLY,
District Magistrate,
Chittoor.

THE PRINCE AND MYSORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The Prince of Wales will be in Mysore in a short time. His programme during his stay here is published by the Mysore Government for the information of the public it includes many costly items, and the Karapur shooting-trip is the most prominent among them. Wherever, a Prince or a Viceroy has come here this has always been a prominent item in the programme. This is planned by the Maharajha's Government without consideration of themselves or of the people of the state. The Government is running into ruinous debts; loan after loan they are collecting and pay a very heavy rate of interest from the revenues of the state. It will be several years before the state can free itself from this serious financial crisis. There are many who are without any means of living. The retrenchment among the lower classes of the Government servants, has deprived many a poor man of the bearest subsistence for which he had been serving. Under such distressing circumstances, the rumour is afloat among well-informed circles that the Government has sanctioned some lakhs of rupees to provide entertainment for the Imperal guest.

It should have been the business of the state to look to its subjects first and then to such things as may be possible without offending the conscience of its people. Mysore has failed to do that and is marching a step ahead ofPudusotta. It is not surprising if the state calls for some more loans in less than six months or a year. It is well for the Government to know what opinion the people hold of this and then balance their own with peoples' opinion before they land upon any such costly entertainments.

The Municipality's hear, is also presenting an address to the Prince in a casket, costing thousands of rupees. This is another body blundering in the name of the people. If the Municipality has assumed the consent of the people for this, it is ludicrously at fault. Plague has broken out in Mysore and is on the increase every day. There has not been help rendered and there is many a poor family who has to send its bread-winners to an early grave for want of relief work. The Municipality can do well to direct its energy in this direction. If loyalty means more of expenditure, Mysore has not been wholly loyal, because it can still afford to borrow a crore more and show its loyalty to its very core.

It is only vanity on the part of the Government to embark on such things when it cannot afford to pay for them. It is out living its income. The result of the folly is only imminent. Let the Government spend fifteen or twenty thousand rupees and the Municipality one or two and save the people and tax-payer. Let them consider the situation coolly and let not the people be thrust into the jaws of poverty, famine and pestilence.—Yours, etc.

A MYSOREAN AND A TAX-PAYER.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PRESIDENCY SPLENDID BATTING.

248 RUNS FOR 5 WICKETS.

The final match in the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament was commenced yesterday on the Bombay Gymkhana ground in glorious weather and in the presence of a very large gathering of spectators. The attendance at the commencement was by no means large, but as the day were on the gathering, and by the time His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived, that is 4 p.m., there were close on ten thousand people present. His Royal Highness on arrival, was met by His Excellency the Governor, who had preceded him, and Mr. W. A. Haig Brown, President of the Bombay Gymkhana, and was escorted upstairs from where he watched the match for about fifteen minutes. The Prince then came downstairs again at tea with the members of the four teams and the Presidents and Secretaries of the four Gymkhanas, and all of whom was introduced to His Royal Highness. The Prince next went on to the field of play, where he shook hands with Col. Mistry, the Captain of the field side, who brings, who was batting at the time at the Gymkhana end, and then played his balls sent down by Warden, after which his took his departure. His Royal Highness received a great ovation, the spectators being particularly enthusiastic when he got to the field of play.

To come to the match, both sides made a number of changes in the teams that played for them in the earlier games. In the Presidency team Parker and Stileman took the places of Greenfield and Garnett, while Driver, Elchidana, Irani, Damwalla and Parekh displaced Kanga, Vajifdar, Bulsara, Elasia and Kalapesi. In the absence of Kanga, Col. Michy led the side.

As regards the play itself, the Presidency batted the whole day, and in the four and half hours they come in knocked up 248 runs for the loss of five wickets. The cricket at the start was slow, and it nalled, but it brightened up considerably later, this bring specially, when Fry was at the wickets. Unlike in the match with the Hindus the Presidency scoring was very even, and up to the present five batsmen have got scores of an twenty. The first wicket fell at 10, but Parsons and Hosie sent up a fair second wicket partnership before the latter left for a nicely contributed 29. Rhodes been joined Parsons and the way the two were shaping it looked as it it was going to be a repetition of the match against the Hindus, but just when he was doing well Parsons got a nasty whack on his right knee from Warden and had to be carried off the field. Travers then came out, but did not do much, and Parsons returned to continue his innings, bringing out Hosie to run for him, but it was indent that the injury was giving him trouble and he could not bat as freely as he was doing previously, when he showed that dash and finish characteristic ot his play. He added only six more to his score and then was stumped by B. Kapadia off Parekh. Fry next came out and the brightest cricket of the day was witnessed, Fry in particularly being very severe in the bowling. He spared no loose ones and one hit a fine six off Parekh, the ball landing on the Gymkhana pavilion roof. The partnership between Rhodes and Fry had realised 83 before Fry had to leave. He jumped out to hit Driver, missed and shed his bails smartly knocked off by B. Kapadia. Fry's continuation was 44, and the gathering were glad to see him yet going. Hirst joined Rhodes, and the two Yorkshiremen played out time, Rhodes being 87 and Hirst 28. Rhodes was at the wickets for nearly three hours and once again gave an exhibition of classic cricket. The wicket did not play well throughout, and at times kicked badly.

Messrs. M. M. Goradia (Hindus) and Shums (Mahomedans) umpired during the day.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The Presidency winning the toss sent in Parsons and Parker to the bowling of Warden and Bhappoo at 11 a.m. Warden opened to Parsons from the Gymkhana and with a maiden as also did Bhappoo. Both batsmen began in extra steady style the first run being scored by Parker for the last ball of the fourth over off Bhappoo, and indeed, Warden sent down five maidan overs—his opening ones—in succession and Bhappoo only gave three runs so far. Bhappoo's fifth over, however, would have seen the dismissal of Parker, if he was not missed in the slips. Elchidana had the ball dancing in his hands for a considerable time, but the ball finally dropped to the ground. Parker however, did not remain very much longer. Ten appeared on the board after thirty minutes' batting. Before another run was added Parker was clean bowled by Warden. Parker, on the whole, was not quite at ease against Warden. (10—1—2).

Hosie joined Parsons and opened his account by scoring a couple off Bhappoo. It was a dull hour, however, twenty being only signalled at 12-5 p.m. The game livened up a bit now, Hosie scoring the first boundary by finely chopping Bhappoo for four. Change was made in the bowling at 12-10 p.m. When the score stood at 33, Parekh relieving Bhappoo. Hosie cut Parekh to the boundary, following it up with a single, and a couple of runs by Parsons off Warden brought 40 on the board. Singles were the order and at 49, Daruwalla relieved Warden, a single by Parsons off his first ball bringing up the half century. The change was not treated with due deference Parsons again off driving Daruwalla to the boundary, his first over conceding nine runs. Warden took over bowling from Parekh and Hosie nicely turned him to the square-leg boundary. Warden's next ball, however, captured the second wicket of the innings, beating Hosie completely. Hosie played a faultless game for 29. (70—2—29). This let in Rhodes. Parsons was soon after hit in the knee by a ball off Warden and, being disabled, was carried off the field. Parsons was just getting set, his score being at this stage 34 and it was reasonably expected that a partnership like the one in the match against the Hindus, would fol low.

Travers, captain of the Presidency team, came in and Rhodes, elicited applause by nicely glancing a ball off Daruwalla from right in front of the wickets. When the lunch interval was taken at 1 o'clock the Presidency score stood at 80 with 2 wickets down excluding Parsons, whose reappearance in the afternoon is still possible.

AFTER LUNCH.

On resumption of the game at 2-10 p.m., Daruwalla opened to Travers, Warden bowling from the other end. Rhodes off drove Warden, Mistry failing to stop the ball at mid on. This gave three runs which, with a few singles by Travers, brought ninety up five minutes after the start. The wicket was kicking up a good deal and Warden's balls set the players thinking. At 95 Parekh relieved Daruwalla and the change, soon proved effective for his second over saw the dismissal of Travers who was bowled out. (103—3—6). Parsons, who was permitted to get in at any time, now joined Rhodes. He could not run, however, nor could he play quite in his usual style. Hosie ran in his stead. Soon after coming in, Parsons won applause by turning Parekh to square leg for four and Rhodes adding a couple off Warden brought 110 on the board 7 runs more and Parson's career at the wickets came to a close. Parekh's balls were best played forward and Parsons was smartly stumped behind the wickets in trying a drive forward. Parsons played steady game, his score of 40 including one two four's. (117—4—40).

Fry now came out to partner Rhodes and the runs came in a bit faster 120 and 130 coming up within 7 minutes. Fry, soon after, sent the ball flying over the Gymkhana screen off Parekh and followed it up with a three off the same bowler. Rhodes put away Warden to the boundary again and 140 were signalled. It was now a tip and-run sort of game, both batsmen getting singles by means of fine placings.

The century and half appeared at 3-25 p.m. and Fry skied the ball immediately afterwards the absence of the outfields near about alone saving him. Driver now relieved Parekh and Bhappoo took over from Warden at the other end. Rhodes, however, was settling down and the change by no means arrested his scoring. He reached his half century at 3-30 p.m. after being at the wicket for one hour and a quarter and the total score stood at 161. The fielding was very slack indeed, shots being frequently permitted to cross the boundary where they could easily have been turned into singles. As a result of this, there was some brisk scoring, almost every ball bringing in a run, till 180 were reached, Rhodes having 62. Fry punished the bowlers mercilessly lashing out every loose ball. He put away Bhappoo to leg for four and immediately afterwards cut him to the boundary, the fielders converting a single into four. This brought up the second century on the board, but before the applause had subsided. Fry was smartly stumped behind the wickets by B. Kapadia off Driver Fry's game was not quite faultless, yet it was good enough for his 44, which included three four's and one six. (200—5—44). Hirst filled the vacancy, thus bringing up a partnership which might turn out quite as interesting as in the first round.

AFTER TEA.

Play was resumed after tea at 4-45 p.m., Daruwalla bowling from the Gymkhana end. Runs came slowly yet surely and 220 were signalled at 5 p.m., 15 minutes after the start.

Hirst survived an appeal at this stage which, the batsman showed, he did not quite appreciate. Hirst put away Warden to the leg boundary and Rhodes followed with a brace off the same bowler. Parekh relieved Daruwalla and the batting became more restrained. A few singles more brought the score to 230, Rhodes having reached 80. Hirst was doing most of the scoring and prettily snicked Warden to the boundary and again drove the ball for four off the same bowler. 240 were telegraphed at 5-40 p.m. When stumps were drawn for the day the Presidency score stood at 248, Rhodes and Hirst still going strong with 87 and 28 respectively.

The match will be resumed to-day at 11 a.m.

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.

Capt. J. H. Parsons, st. B. Kapadia b Parekh	40
T. Parker b Warden	2
A. L. Hosie b Warden	29
W. Rhodes batting	87
F. G. Travers (Capt.) b Parekh	6
C. B. Fry st. B. Kapadia b Driver	44
G. Hirst batting	28
Capt. Beart, F. F. Stileman, W. H. Cummings, J. H. Boyd to bat.	
Extras	12
Total (for 5 wickets)	248

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Nov. 20.

The Association football match in the Second Division resulted:—
Coventry 1. Derby County 2.

PARSEE HOOLIGANISM

AND POLICE CONNIVANCE

PAREKH STREET RESIDENTS' COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On Thursday morning the 17th instant till 12 noon, every thing was quiet in the above locality. The Parsis residing at Charni Road Junction and Khetwady Main Road appear, however, to have been supplied with fire arms, with the result that even fire arms were at times used by some of them.

On Friday the 18th instant some 25 Parsi, some of them armed with lathis and accompanied by a Parsi supposed to be in the service of the West End Cinema Company, aided by the Military and a Police Sergeant entered the Parekh Street from Charni Road firing at the same time shots. Fortunately nobody is known to have been injured. The sergeant with the same Parsis then entered the Madhavashram Building and dragged out on the Road two innocent boy servants who were severely assaulted by the Parsis in the presence of the military and police sergeant and were then carried away. The fate and the whereabouts of these two boy servants is as yet not known. The window panes of the ground-floor of the Madhavashiam, Keshavbhram, Ekadashi and Hansrai Pragji Building have also been broken by these Parsi hooligans in the very presence of the police. It is a pity that the police allowed this mischief to be committed under their very eye by the Parsi without arresting any of them.

On the same day at about 5 p.m. a pitiable incident is reported to have occurred on the Sandhurst Road near the National Hindu Lodge, where Parsi hooligans shamelessly molested one Deccani Lady, whose *sari* was all torn by them. Fortunately she was rescued by the residents of the locality from the hands of the Parsis.

On Saturday it was all quiet till noon but at about 4 p.m. the Parsi hooligans again aided with military and police sergeants came and fired or got fired about 6 or 8 shots wounding, it is said, one or two innocent men. The Parsis then entered the National Hindu Lodge situated at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Charni Road, and the Parsis under the protection of the police went upstairs and roughly assaulted the inmates of the Lodge and even threatened to set fire to the building. The military and the police were all the while standing quiet on the Road and allowed the Parsis to play this mischief. Some Parsis appeared to have been armed with revolvers and lathis. It is reported that several of the boarders and boy servants of the above lodge were severely assaulted and injured on this occasion.

Again both on Friday and Saturday, those Hindus who tried to cross the Charni Road Junction via Grant Road, Railway Hotel, whether dressed in khaddar or otherwise were frequently assaulted by the Parsis either with lathies or by stones, firearms also being said to have been used at times by some of them.

No Parsis are reported to have yet been arrested although these facts are and must have been well known to the police.

It really is a source of great anxiety to the respectable inhabitants of the Parekh Street that the people in the locality should thus be annoyed and assaulted by the Parsi hooligans and that the protection of the police should not only be denied to them, that the same should be given to the Parsi hooligans.—Yours, etc.,

RESIDENT OF THE PAREKH ST.,
Jivanlal Madhavlal, C. B. Juvekar, V. T. Chande, C. S. Karhadkar, N. A. Mulay, Chandulal P. Parekh, V. N. Kelkar, R. G. Burway, D. V. Oka, Mahindra H. Daru, B. A. Javeri, I. M. Thakare, R. K. Sakerice, I. D. Majumdar, B. A. Jamri, V. J. Patel, B. M. Mishily, P. P. Macheji, D. S. Barul, C. M. Thakore, Y. T. Desai, Hiralal H. Shah, V. M. Parekh, M. P. Thakore, S. Fazul Khan Sethe, and P. G. Palvalkar.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please give a corner of your valuable paper for the following few lines.

I was returning home from the office yesterday at 6-15 p.m. sitting in a tram-car No. 8 which was proceeding towards Opera House. As soon as the tram car reached Dhobi Talao a crowd of nearly 50 to 60 people came receiving towards the tram saying "Get down, get down". The tram car proceeded without halting and to my amazement, I found nearly 25 Parsis with dandas, standing in opposite ways, near the Parsi Fire Temples. Their object in standing in that fashion, was, it is said to protect their fire temples; but was it so? Really speaking. Angbody passing with "Gandhi-caps" had to go wounded at the hands of the Parsi Hooligans there. I, myself had a Gandhi Cap on my head, but I had to give it a corner of my pocket for a while for the safety of my life. I went straight amidst the Parsis after concealing the cap. I was obliged to stand there, as I found that there was no other recourse to take. While was standing there, a Hindu who was in European dress entered a Parsi house for safety and duly got reward of nearly four or five strokes with dandas at the hands of the Parsi hooligans. I do not know what happened to him, as he was surrounded by several Parsis instantly. Just than another tram car No. 8 approached the scene with only one Hindu old man of nearly 55 years of age, with Gandhi cap on his head. He was severely assaulted by nearly four or five Parsi hooligans.

After a short time a cavalry of 7 European soldiers arrived at the scene. At the sight of the soldiers the Parsi hooligans began to shout "well done, well done." So that the soldiers might think that the Parsis were molested I, thought that it was time for me to depart from that please and I did accordingly.—Yours, etc.

"AN EYE-WITNESS."

Nov. 19.

NEARLY ESCAPED DEATH.

"HOOLIGANISM OF RESPECTABLE PARSIS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was 7-45 p.m. yesterday when we were passing along the Princess Street in a gharry on our way home to Carnac Bridge. We had hardly passed the Parsi Temple on the corner of Princess Street and Girgaum when on account of the crowd collected there, the ghariwalla turned to go via Dhobi Talao as there was trouble all along the Princess Street. The moment we reached the next Parsi Temple when some people called out 'Maro Salaku" Instantly a large number of Parsis among whom there were many respectable men, rushed on us and began striking us with dandas. We directed the gharriwala to run fast. We had hardly moved a few paces when we had to face the same batch of Parsis who on following pulled us down the gharry and dragging us beat us with lathies. (One of us being light in body was lucky in slipping out in a bye lane after a severe licking). The story is further related by the second of the two who is rather heavy in body. "I was trying to slip too when about a dozen of Parsis fell on me with huge lathies thus making me unconscious. I tried to get up and succeeded in hiding myself in a house near by when the hooligans again dragged me out and made me unconscious. Two Parsi gentlemen (thanks to them for their kindness) interfered and saved me from the hooligans. They took me to Doctor Kalyan Motee who washed my wounds and attended with great care. I am extremely thankful to him for his kindness. In the meantime some of my friends turned up and took me home. I am now lying absolutely helpless, with my ears and skin scratched and bones broken. I am doubtful if I am going to recover soon. The only cause of my suffering this torture is my wearing the 'Swaraj 'cap' which has been an eyesore to Parsis, Christians and Jews. I am unmindful about my suffering, but these Parsis and other hooligans must beware of the curse of innocent Gujarati and Mahomedan women and children. For further information I may add that some police constables and sergeants were on the scene who were simply enjoying it.

You need not give out our names. We send this simply to enlighten the public how some of the innocents are tortured on account of this organized hooliganism.—Yours, etc.,

BULCHAND & THARUMUL.

ANGLO-INDIAN HOOLIGANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A present to the Cooperators and Liberals. On the evening of the 17th instant, that is on the very day on which H. R. H. the Prince of Wales set his foot on Indian shores, I was passing along the Byculla Bridge. Some Anglo-Indians were standing in the middle of the street with bamboo sticks and broken legs of benches and chairs and harassed every Hindu and Mahomedan going by the road assaulting them with their weapons, bawling out at the same time "Gandhi topiwalaku pakaro.' They actually caught me by the neck and tore my clothes a bundle of which I am sending you herewith, I had to run away naked for my very life as I got myself wounded on the chin. Yours, etc.,

D. N. GOKHALE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope, you will please publish the following few lines.

On the 17th, night at about 10 o'clock while going on duty opp:—Byculla Railway Station. I was caught by Eurosians and Christians who forcibly snatched away my *dashi* cap and coat with spectacles and burnt them.

Afterwards I was hammared seriously with big bamboo sticks.

I had one Christian friend with me, he remonstrated with them in vain.

I know their leader very well. At present I am under the treatment of D. R. Peter Rodriguis. I am lying on bed since that time. This is only for public information.—Yours, etc.

K. T. BHIDE.

26, Goregoonker building, Dadar.

POLICE METHODS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—I have you will kindly give room to the following few lines in your paper.

There was a free fight between 12 and 3 p.m. yesterday. In the evening at about 6, I and some of my friends thought that all was quiet. So we started for a walk by the New Nagpada Road.

Near the New Nagpada Police station there were may European Police Officers, mounted police and the ordinary police. We crossed them, crossed the Padsee statue and thought that the Police were stationed there to despress the mob. But instantly we crossed the statue some christians (I think that they were Christians. with big lathis came from the front and some from behind crying you want swarajya, Take this," Hindu or Mahamedan was attacked by them who hopped to pass by that Road. Two strokes fell on my head and I felt giddy and I fell down. But though I fell down the lathis were coming on no from left and right. Some even kicked me. I somehow managed to get up and approached an European Officer who was standing near me all the while witnessing all that was passing. I said to him I am a student, I am innocent, I was going to take a walk, I am now wounded and take charge of me but stop beating me." But all was of no avail. He went away keeping me to the mercy of other from all sides they were beating me and the police were assisting them. After some time seaing that I was quite beaten down one police man took hold of me and carried me to the Police station. My friends were there already some bleeding profusely. Many people students and others quite innocent were loked there. I was released by a enrious insident which is of no importance here. I came to the Collage Hospital got my wounds dressed and then tried to get my friends released. But till now all my efforts are useless. And the friends are still in custody. The police want a bail, or security.

Was it not the duty of the Policemen, who were near the chowky, to warn us to proceed forward But all seemed planed. They allow us, has us beaten beat with the assistance of others and then arrest us. In this way they are arresting the people many of them innocent.

The J.J. Hospital is overflowing with wounded persons. Many have died. This was on the first day of Prince's visit. What the relatives of the deceased and the wounded men must be saying? Atleast this reception shall ever remain in my mind. Does the Prince know as to how he is welcomed? Yours, etc.

BOMBAY, Nov. 18.

FOR PEACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I appreciate fully the letter of Mr. P. J. Mistry in your issue of the 21st instant. I for one admit that a set of Parsis of a type silicet the "Johukoom type" and which are abundant both in the Hindu and Muhamedan communities and these are more abundant amongst the Parsis than amongst the sister communities because they possess proportionately more of the so-called "educated" but really more emasculated and ease-loving and more denationalised. But that is no reason why the two leading classes should have raised their hands against their Parsi brothers and sisters as a community. I know that the Parsi community as such is perfectly sound to the core and is as patriotic as the other sister communities. They have stood by India's troubles on all oucasions and even now they are standing by her to this moment. It is a pity that a racial animosity has been uselessly stirred up.

The Parsis, if, I mistake not, have raised a sort of jealousy amongst their compeers and that is a jealousy of the sort I think which is now being felt by the non-Brahmins against the Brahmins, because it is believed that they more by their tactics than by sheer merit and force of character are able to carry their day in every path of life, in short the Parsis are in Bombay what the Brahmins are in the mofussil.

To my mind, apart from the immediate cause of the present unhappy state of affairs, I think every Hindu Mussulman with the real religious spirit in him must be grieved at the conduct of the hooligans of their community, because it was as if the Hindus has raised their hands against a community which is numerically small and a community their forefathers had received amongst themselves and promised goodwill and peace. The very principle by which the British piece by piece became masters of India is now set in operation viz. "Divide et Impera" to estrange the communities and to prevent the entente amongst all the communities of India. I would suggest that all the Hindu, Muhamedan and Parsi leaders and commun even like me kith the Great Soul guilding them make strenous efforts of some practical sort to give to Bombay soon a peace builts on mutual good will. He is and I feel sure that peace on this permanent basis will be established soon amongst us.—Yours, etc.,

"TATHASTOO."

Says the writer and he is willing to identify himself with this Mission of Peace.

AN UNFORTUNATE FACTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged to you for inserting these few lines, which I suppose throw a true light on the real cause of the present disturbance in Bombay. The two incidents which I saw to-day will convince any right thinking person as to which section of the public is aggravating bitterness of feeling in the populace.

On going to my College this morning at half-past eleven, I saw a stone-throwing fight going on between a small mob, outside the compound of the College and a number of Medical Students, majority of whom were Parsis hurling freely stones on the mob on the road. A glance at the student-fighters showed that they much more enjoyed the sport rather than think seriously of it. I myself passed through the mob, absolutely unmolested to the College entrance. The aim of the rioters was to attack those Parsi students who were jeering and howling at them. A short time after a cyclist whom I took for Khilafat worker by his dress, came there and begged of the mob to stop throwing stones which they immediately did. He then came to college hostel and asked the students to be calm and while he was speaking some of the rioters who were young men, came and stood near the students listening to him, as if the students were their own brothers.

Coming near the Byculla bridge I saw another company of hooligans, the antagonists of any Hindu and Mohomaden passing by the road. This company was purely composed of the Sankli Street and G. I. P. Railway buildings gentry, consisting of Anglo-Indians, Eurasians and Goanese butlers. They were equipped with lathis, air rifles, and service guns, those with lathis assaulting passers by for no reason. Of course, the sight was giving immense mirth to the Eurasian ladies watching above from the windows. And all this done under the very nose of the Byculla Police Station. Sankli Street gentry are already known to the public in the recent past. Surely they are practising their hooliganism in full belief that they have the consent of the police.

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Prince receives address from the Senate at the University Hall at 10-45 a.m.
Polo at Willingdon Sports Club at 4-30 p.m.
Fireworks at the Willingdon Club at 10 p.m.
Prince's private departure from Victoria Terminus at 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SETHNA—Mr. Kavasji Bejonji Sethna, Pleader, Brother of Mr. R. D. Sethna and son-in-law of the late Mr. Kharshedji N. Sethna, died on 19th November 1921 at his residence at Cumballa Hill. B2016

NUTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning, the 23rd November 1921 at 11-30 o'clock.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday morning, the 25th November 1921 at 11-30 o'clock.

MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Four delegates to the 36th Indian National Congress are to be elected from Mandvi Ward Nominations duly proposed and seconded by members of Mandvi District Congress Committee will be received from Monday the 21st to Monday 28th instant between 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) at the Committee's Office.

The election of the delegates will take place on Tuesday the 29th instant between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. All the members of Mandvi District Congress Committee are requested to record their votes on forms which will be supplied to them in the Committee's Office situate at Union Society, near Police Station, Mandvi.

G WARD ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

The following six candidates have stood for the two seats of delegates for the ensuing Congress. The elections will take places on Sunday the 27th instant between 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. at Lower Parel, (Ferguson Road, Picketing Office, near Maruti Chawl), at Elphinstone Road (Deccan Volunteer Corps Office) at Dadar, (Congress Office) at Matunga (Elavia Buildings).

Names of the candidates:—Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Mr. L. T. Patankar, Mr. Jamnadas C. Errunza, Mr. G. B. Joshi, Mr. Ramanikroy Metha.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Officiating Presidency Postmaster writes:—

The disturbance in Bombay City having subsided it is notified in supersession of Notice dated 19th November that the delivery of the correspondence and hours of business at the offices noted therein will be as in normal times from the 22nd next current.

The office and street letter boxes will also be cleared as usual from that date.

GUJARAT PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The elections for the representatives of Gujarat on the All-India Congress Committee were duly held by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee and the President has declared the following persons to have been duly elected.

Messrs. Abbas Tyabji, Emam Saheb Abdul Kadar Bavazir, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Vallabhai Javerbhai Patel, Indulal Kanaiyalal Yagnic, Balavantrai Narasirai Kanuga, Fulchand Bapuji Shah, Mohanlal Kaneswar Pandya, Vamanrao Sitaram Mukadam, Haribhai Javerbhai Amin, Mohanlal K. Dixit, and Manilal Vallabhji Kothari.

KERALA CONGRESS RELIEF FUND.

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Amount previously acknowledged ...	23,574	0	0
2.	C. P. G. Nair, Secy. Malayalee Association, Burma	117	0	0
3.	Jamal Mohamad (1st instalment) ...	2,500	0	0
4.	S. Chandrasekhara Sastri, Rajamundri ...	1	0	0
5.	Nagandas Adalia ...	163	8	10
6.	Received from Lala Lajapat Rai, Lahore. ...	2,000	0	0
7.	B. Madhava Menon ...	2	0	0
8.	Chellaram Ganachand, Madras	50	0	0
9.	Andra Provincial Congress Committee ...	500	0	0
10.	S. Devadass Naidu, Tiruppur	10	0	0
11.	C. V. Padmanabhan, Mylapore	10	0	0
12.	Cothalal N. Shortt, Gugerat	10	0	0
13.	A. Sympathiser ...	25	0	0
14.	P. S. Krishnamachari, Madras	2	0	0
15.	P. Somasundaram ...	10	0	0
16.	Parameswaram, Poona	15	0	0
17.	T. R. Nedungadi, Delhi	5	0	0
18.	A. Sympathiser, Cannanore, ...	5	0	0
19.	T. V. Venkata Rama Iyar, Madras. ...	50	0	0
20.	V. K Pamleyar, Lahore Andhra	152	0	0
21.	V. K. Pir Batcha Sahib Namakkal, President Khilaf at Committee	73	4	0
22.	S. Chandra Sekhara Sastri, Rajamundri ...	2	3	0
23.	Perambore, Workshop staff	11	15	0
24.	K. V. Anandanarayana Iyar, Famine Relief Committee Ambasamudram ...	42	0	0
25.	A. Student Calicut ...		8	0
26.	A. Krishnaswami Iyar, Madras, 2nd instalment	250	0	0
27.	A. Govt. Servant, Madras	50	0	0
28.	P. S. Swaminatha Iyar, Madras	50	0	0
29.	C. S. Venkatachari, Madras	50	0	0
30.	C. A. Seshagiri Sastri, Madras	20	0	0
31.	Somayya, Madras ...	10	0	0
32.	A. Symapathiser ...	5	0	0
33.	All India Congress Committee, 2nd instalment	10,000	0	0
	Total Rs.	39,753	6	10

K. P. KESAVA MENON.
Secretary, Kerala Provincial Congress Committee.

Calicut, 16.11.1921.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 22, 1921.

THE PRESS AND THE PRINCES.

Three questions, according to Lord Reading, are now occupying the minds of the rulers and chiefs who subscribe to the Chamber of Princes. When the Duke of Connaught opened the Chamber, the problem he propounded as "most important," was the invention of a name for the institution, a name proving its Indian character but agreeable to the alleged susceptibilities of Hindus and Muslims. Some Persian names were suggested against other Sanskrit terms, but the understanding of harmony allowed of a bilingual compromise complimentary to all parties. We have not yet heard of the solution, possibly because the subject is still under consideration. The three questions mentioned by the Viceroy are the fiscal policy of India, the reorganisation of State-troops and the repeal of the Indian Press Act. The reference to fiscal policy shows beyond doubt that Indian States, their political frontiers notwithstanding, are essentially part of the economic fabric of India. The currency policy of British India affects the prosperity of Indian States. Decisions concerning tariffs, railways and industries are of an All-India character, and in so far as they have been relegated to the Central Legislature, their economic future has been openly and indissolubly linked to the progress of British India. What separates them, is a system of political recognition exaggerated by the attributes of pomp and salutes which tempts short-sighted rulers to misunderstand the limits of their authority and cling to the *mamooli* title to personal despotism. The affinities of economic life tend to transcend the courtesies of political rule, and when they are reinforced by associations of thought, the intelligent ruler abates his prerogatives and hastens the pace of emancipation within the limits of his own trust. After all, ruling princes are bound to the homage of loyalty in company with the meanest commoner and despite the paraphernalia of their glory, it is their own problem judiciously to preserve their powers without confusing them with all the attributes of sovereignty. In economic progress as well as in the pursuit of political ideals, the people under their charge are so intimately associated with people in British India, that they cannot force their people or prudently themselves, to become a drag on the reorganised polity of the country. The proud insularity of many of them, who are accidents in the consideration of British power in India, may impair the use of their opportunities in the evolution of citizenship in Greater India. They can at least refuse to be quoted as an argument against the liberalisation of institutions in British India.

We are compelled to put the matter a little pointedly by the insistence of some Princes that they ought to enjoy statutory immunity from criticism in the public Press and that freedom of discussion in British India should be curtailed in their favour. As Lord Reading clearly hinted, it is unworthy of them to seek a privilege that is not insured for the King, but they may have the excuse that since they are neither kings nor common citizens they as active rulers are more vulnerable to criticism. We have great sympathy for the position of Indian Princes. Nevertheless, the assumptions on which they have, in our opinion, slandered the motives of critics in British India ought to be exposed for their benefit. The affairs of Indian States are discussed by the Press in no wanton spirit. We may assure them that it does not, in any material sense, profit an Indian journal to discuss their affairs and it would prefer to avoid controversies about the rule of Indian Princes. When they are introduced, there is invariably some hostile action taken against the journal, and a paper existing merely for circulation or profit, is penalised for its pains. Secondly, we claim that Indian journals have been the friends and benefactors of the Princes who are so sensitive to criticism. Why is it that residents and political agents prefer the silence of the Press in India? The Press, in fact, shows so much sympathy for ruling chiefs when their rights are assailed, that it has frequently to champion their cause in the face of serious risk. Last year, we concerned ourselves with the scandal of a delayed installation in Kathiawar. When the Maharajah of Kashmir was once harassed into a flight of obscurity, it was the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" that dared to publish the bargaining document to which His Highness rightly hesitated to subscribe. We have little difficulty in believing that political residents and agents would welcome the projected ban on discussion. If ruling chiefs admit that they are, in distress, befriended by the Press, and still complain that their conduct is at times harshly commented on, we are ready with our answer. It is true that Indian journals, at times, severely criticise the rule of certain Princes. It is done without malice and with much reluctance. The remedy for the alleged offence is in the hands of the Princes themselves. Why do they not give adequate freedom for the expression of opinion within their own territories? If they choose to sit on the safety-valve, the steam must tend to burst elsewhere. The refugees from the intolerance and despotism of some Princes, have to flee without the opportunity of ventilating their grievances within the States concerned. The States that are criticised happen to be those in which there is hardly any facility for the existence of independent opinion or an independent Press—a fact which reveals the true responsibility of the offence. The Maharajah of Mysore, who is comparatively a constitutional ruler, is not in panic over prospective criticism from anywhere. Why? The Chamber of Princes ought to hold a debate further to elucidate the mystery of annoying criticism.

Further, let them not minimise the rights of their people, fellow-subjects as they are with them of the King-Emperor who receives voluble mention in all their speeches. If the people are oppressed, then certainly an honest paper has to expose the scandal. If we criticise, daily, the conduct of Kings and Presidents, then we submit, we are in order in protesting against the conduct of a third-class chief with five guns who, in his biliousness for another two, forgets his duties and squanders his people's money. When lakhs are unceremoniously taken for mercenary celebrations in the sight of a famished people, what offence is there for an organ of public opinion to suggest it is wrong? When a distinguished Indian barrister is pompously condemned to banishment because, forsooth, he made a most harmless and unexciting speech on the declaration of 20th August, we are entitled to point out, irrespective of the responsibility of the ruler or the resident, that the action itself is ineffably silly. When a prominent ruler who once warned a British audience of the need of responsible Government in India, happens within his own State vigorously to interpret the principle of autocracy, we are apt to comment on the puzzle. When a ruling Prince figures as an abettor of coercion in British India and as an inciter of communal feuds, he has to be warned against the inappropriateness of his semi-royal pranks. When a little potentate devotes a substantial portion from his treasury to his European tours and entertainments 364 days in the year, it becomes a public duty to suggest a mitigation of the habit. We are sorry that Lord Reading appeared to favour the proposal of vetoing discussion in India, and we are sure that the "subjects" of the States concerned will not rejoice, in spite of the consequent exaltation of their local ruler. The redress of their grievance is in the hands of the Princes themselves. They must draw the ventilation of public opinion into their own territory and not be afraid of courting comment. They ought to realise that they owe it to their people to introduce parallel movements for responsible Government in their own States. They certainly are to their own hurt abusing their privileged position by sobbing for protection when they hold in their hands the means of making it unnecessary.

PEACE AT LAST.

Thanks to the advice of Mahatma Gandhi and the ceaseless brave endeavours of the people's leaders, the turbulent elements in the city have been brought to listen to reason and Bombay was able yesterday to shake off the last traces of the horrible nightmare through which she has been passing for the last four days and to breathe some what freely. It is devoutly to be hoped that no untoward incident which may occur will be allowed by either the people or the police and military authorities to revive for even a moment the unhappy memories and attendant bestial passions lying dormant in the dregs of society. Every citizen, be he a Hindu or Parsee, Mahomedan or Jew or Christian, if he has a spark of patriotism and reverence for the image of the Divine which is enshrined in all human beings, ought to exert himself for the preservation of peace as if it were one of the most sacred duties demanded of him by his Maker at this hour. For their own safety as well as good name, none of the various communities who have made Bombay their domicile can afford further to dye their hands in crime. What the hooligans among them have already done has sufficiently tarnished their reputation. In this connection, we would earnestly beseach some of our local vernacular contemporaies, who have been thoughtlessly playing into the hands of the hooligans by giving currency to every sort of rumour and indirectly applauding some of their "heroic" doings, to cease from this dangerous game and henceforth, at least, to attempt to obliterate from the minds of the various communities, whether aggrieved or aggressors, the unhappy memories of the past few days, and to allow Bombay to turn an entirely new leaf in her life. True to their traditions, the Anglo-Indian journals are crying out for the blood of every Non-Cooperator. Unmindful of their shrieks, let every citizen vow that he will not allow the memory of the dark deeds to revive and let every community ceaselessly endeavour to erase every trace of these deeds by mutual forgiveness.

But while it is incumbent on all citizens to labour to forget and forgive the part, they cannot afford to ignore the terrible lesson which the events of the last four days convey. The one supreme lesson, as pointed out by Mahatma Gandhi and as emphasized by us yesterday, which every one has to learn, that the leaven of patriotism as well as spirituality, which are the two corner-stones of the edifice which Mahatma Gandhi and like him all genuine patriots of India wish to raise in this country, has not yet sufficiently penetrated the illiterate strata of society, especially in the larger cities of India, and that in the absence of such a leaven all attempts to carry the country with us in any forward movement must prove futile. Hence, the immediate task of every patriot labouring for the progress of his country must be to carry on an intensive propaganda of education of the people, not excluding the "lowest" among them, in the essentials of non-violence and self-sacrifice in the interests of the higher ends of the country and humanity. Let the next few months be devoted to the education of the people, now submerged in ignorance and superstition, in the fundamental principles of patriotic service and the time, instead of being counted as "lost" will have been reckoned as most usefully spent. Let every patriotic worker, however humble, address himself to the task and he will yet live to see his country free and great as he wishes to see her to be.

Notes of the Day.

Advance "Swadeshi"!

The great strides which the Indian cotton mills are making in the production of yarn and cloth under the impetus of the Swadeshi movement are well seen in the figures compiled by the Department of Statistics. During the twelve months, September 1920 to August 1921, i.e. for the cotton year 1920-21, the quantity of yarn spun amounted to 679 million lbs. and that of woven cloth to 385 million lbs, as compared with 616 million and 369 million lbs. respectively, in the preceding year. In the five months, April to August 1921, the increase in output of yarn and cloth was 20 million and 18 million lbs, respectively, over the output in the corresponding months of last year. The increase in the output of dhoties in particular during these five months was most remarkable. Whereas only 28 million lbs. (130 million yards) were manufactured during the five-month period last year, this year the output was 41 million lbs. (192 million yards), being an increase of as much as 44 per cent! Now, turning to the imports of foreign yarn and cloth, we find conclusive evidence of the effect of the Swadeshi movement on them too. Whereas the indigenous production of coarse yarn (No. 1 to 25) in August 1921 was 52 million lbs, the imports of the same counts were only 256,000 lbs, while the production of medium counts (No. 26 to 40) was 6 million lbs. and of fine counts (above No. 40) 215,000 lbs., as against 2,227,000 lbs. and 461,000 respectively of imported yarn of the same counts. What a fall there has been in the value of imported cloth can be seen from the fact that whereas their value in August 1921 was Rs. 3,62 lakhs and that in the five months April to August, 1921, Rs 17,29 lakhs, in the corresponding period of 1920 their value was Rs. 8,90 lakhs and Rs. 41,60 lakhs respectively. Though there has been a large increase in the output of Indian mills, there has been actually a decrease instead of increase in the total amount of the excise duty levied on woven cloth. Thus, the duty realised Rs 109 lakhs in the five months April to August 1921 as compared with Rs. 130 lakhs realised in the corresponding period of last year. This phenomenon is easily accounted for by the fact that the duty is levied only on cloth manufactured out of yarn of higher counts, whereas the bulk of the present Indian production is made of yarn of coarse and medium counts.

A Word to the Prince.

The "Indian Daily News," unlike other Anglo-Indian journals, has not gone into ecstacies over the H. R. H. the Prince's first speech on the Indian soil. It, of course, welcomes the proffered hand of friendship, but emphasizes that the Prince can understand India only by a close contact with the people. "He, must, therefore, break through his official cordon and avoid the Viceregal chaperonage." The journal suggests that H. R. H. should call Mr. Gandhi and have a long talk with him and "rectify Lord Reading's mistake by asking him what really will satisfy him." By doing so, the journal asserts, the Prince will understand Indian aspirations in ten minutes. King George, when in Calcutta as Prince of Wales, had a chat with Babu Motilal Ghosh, the well-known Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika"; why should not the Prince follow in his father's footsteps, and see Mahatma Gandhi?

Retrenchment in Madras.

The Madras Legislative Council passed last week by an overwhelming majority a resolution recommending the curtailment of the salaries of all appointments on Rs. 500 and above, and fixing them at two-thirds of the present rates in the case of all those who might hereafter be appointed or promoted to those posts, subject, however, to the reservation that the European members in the services employed in India may be paid overseas allowances at one-third of their salary for their respective appointments. The drastic nature of this proposal will not be denied and we may be sure that some of the official members must have looked aghast at it, but that there is every justification for the step taken by the Indian members will be realised by everyone when it is seen that at present the "services", one of the members said, are absorbing two-thirds of the whole revenue of the country and only one-third is available for expenditure on the welfare of the tax-payers. Unless, therefore, drastic retrenchment is effected, the only means of tiding over administrative bankruptcy would be to impose fresh burdens of taxation on peoples already groaning under taxation. The official members of the Council had not the courage to deny that fresh taxation was impossible, but they tried to take the wind out of the proposal by suggesting that it should be left to the Finance member of the Government of Madras, in consultation with the Finance Committee, to examine the feasibility of applying the principle involved in the resolution to the Provincial and Imperial Services. But none of the spokesmen of Government would give an assurance that Government accepted the spirit underlying the resolution. Hence, their suggestion to leave it to Government themselves to "examine" the proposal can only be considered as a dodge to shelve it. But how is the Council going to enforce the resolution when the emoluments of the "heaven-born" services have been rendered untouchable by the Indian legislature? If the Government of Madras refuse to take any action in the matter, will the Council be prepared to withhold grants in other necessary directions and to veto proposals for fresh taxation? Let us wait and see whether anything comes out of the Madras co-operators' zeal for economy.

HOOLIGANISM IN BOMBAY.

A REVIEW.

Now that the city of Bombay has been given over to a period of unrestrained lawlessness, which has been satirically stigmatised as the non-co-operators' Swaraj, it may be useful in view of the fact that the effects of peace and other organised by the people are bearing their fruit, to review the whole unfortunate situation and to trace as far as possible the origin of the unrest and the sequence of events which fanned it further. It must be pointed out at the outset that the statement appearing in Mahatma Gandhi's manifesto of Sunday last, that during the last two days of carnage the Mahomedans had been the aggressors has evidently been made on information which must have been inaccurate and biassed. Those who were able to observe the conditions prevailing in Null Bazar, Golpitha, Madanpura and Byculla, in fact, in the District in which the hooligan element in the Mahomedan population of the city is generally ready to play mischief, were surprised to notice, how considerably restrained its activities were. In the orgy of lawlessness, the badmashees of *all* communities took part. On Thursday last on the day of the Prince's visit the rumour went round that a Parsi youth, armed with a revolver, shot dead a boy of about 10, in a locality where liquor shops were wantonly broken open by some Mahomedan and Hindu hooligans. It was also reported that a Parsi family who were coming back from the reception at the Amphitheatre on Thursday, in their private carriage, were forcibly stopped by a Hindu and Mahomedan crowd and some badmashees pulled the sarees of the Parsi ladies in the carriage from their heads. Extensive inquiries show that this is the only source for the much more garbled report, which circulated on Thursday evening amongst the Parsis that their women were molested.

A DISREPUTABLE ALLIANCE.

From Friday morning it was noticeable that middle class Parsi youth carried firearms, and that Parsi lower down in the social scale, had been supplied with lathies on a generous scale and were behaving like ordinary *goondas*. On the slightest pretext they were ready to fire at the crowd and wherever a scuffle took place, between the low class street ragamuffins belonging to the Hindu or Mahomedan community and armed Parsi youths, the crowd resented bitterly the fact that the Parsi element in the fray offered battle only when they had already arranged to bring up the Military or a batch of Indian Police after a few minutes interval. The Indian Police looked on impassively while the armed Parsis fired indiscriminate shots and dispersed the crowd of menial Hindu servants and Mahomedan street ruffians. A few arrests were then made but never from amongst the Parsis. This disreputable alliance caused considerable chagrin amongst the educated Hindus and Mahomedans and but for the efforts of the non-co-operator leaders, the operatives of the mills in the Parel area would have swarmed down on Parsi residential areas like an avalanche.

ANGLO-INDIAN BANDITS.

The situation on Friday in the quarters where impecunious Europeans and middle class half educated Eurasians have their homes had grown distinctly worse and so it continued until Sunday morning. The truth of the observation that the possession of a wagon turns a human being into a brute was demonstrated on the Byculla side with cruel insistence on these two days. The Anglo-Indian youths, slinging their rifles on their shoulders, stopped all those suspected with sympathy with the non-co-operators, it did not matter whether the external signs of such sympathy, viz., the Gandhi cap and Khaddar dress were present—and after brutally mal-treating them in a good many cases also relieved them of any money they happened to carry with them. This example of the Sahab-log, turned into bandits gave an additional incentive to the very large number of Mahomedan and Hindu hooligans which had congregated in the area and the disastrous sport of breaking open liquor shops and throwing stones at Eurasian and Jewish houses continued with unabated vigour. The fact that the Eurasians and Jews took to most indiscriminate and reckless firing from the shelter of their own dwellings causing death in some cases to innocent passers-by and even children and only added further fuel to the fire of unrest. The situation only improved when on Saturday afternoon Military patrols frequented the area with greater regularity and the more educated Anglo-Indians appeared sick of the carnage.

NON-COOPERATORS' EFFORTS.

Anglo-Indian journals and their friends, the co-operators, are sure to make much of the fact that Bombay was given over to rioting and lawlessness in spite of the urgent appeals for non-violence by Mahatma Gandhi and his followers. An attempt will even be made to insinuate that the riots have been caused by the Non-Co-operators, as if every street urchin, every disreputable hooligan who breaks open a liquor shop and sets fire to its contents was a Non-cooperator and a follower of Mahatma Gandhi. As a matter of fact the efforts of the leaders of the non-co-operation movement have been singularly successful during the last four days in restraining the Hindu and Moslem communities from committing excesses. On Friday last the exited Mahomedans in Bhendy Bazar well persuaded to desist from waking a sortie as Parsi homes. On Sunday night, the mill-hands in Parel were successfully restrained from coming over to Girgaum to fight the Parsis. That the leaders have done so at the risk of their lives, is clear from the fact that every single one of them has received physical injuries during their tours through the city on their peaceful mission. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has been assaulted. Mr. Umar

(Continued on page 8.)

FORGIVE AND FORGET

RESTORE AND PRESERVE PEACE.

CONCERTED EFFORTS OF LEADERS.

THEIR APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.

TO WIPE OUT THE STAIN.

The following appeal has been issued to the public by the Citizens of Bombay. It has been extensively signed. The list of signatories is a representative one, and consists of the names of many prominent Hindu, Parsee, Mussalman and Christan leaders of the city.

"The citizens of Bombay will be glad to learn that thanks to the concerted efforts of Hindu, Mussalman and Parsi leaders, peace has been restored in most parts of the town. From morning till night they went about in the town, in carriages, pleading with people to be quiet and to preserve peace, and the latter responded to their appeals. Some excitement still, no doubt, prevails in a few localities. Every one should endeavour to restore quiet in those parts. It behoves us all to forgive and forget the errors of one another. Hindus, Mussalmans, Parsis, Christains and Jews, who have their homes in India, ought to live as brothers and sisters and bear with the differences and failings of one another. We have all to be ashamed of the stain on the fair name of Bombay. Only by restoring and preserving peace can that stain be wiped out, and we appeal to all the citizens of Bombay for hearty cooperation in the matter."

CELEBRATION OF AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE.

RESTLESS MAHSUDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Nov. 19.

News received in Peshawar from Kabul shows that November 7th to 10th were declared public holidays in Afghanistan and festivities on a grand scale took place on the Chaman Hazuri at Kabul to celebrate the second anniversary of the Afghan Independence. These celebrations were first arranged in August, but the prevalence of Cholera at that time led to their postponement.

An interesting recent arrival in Peshawar from Kabul is Maulvi Najaf Ali who was the tutor of the present Amir in the latter's boyhood. This gentleman is a resident of Gujrat in the Punjab and a brother of the well-known Dr. Abdul Ghani and both brothers were prominent figures in Kabul during the regime of the late Amir Habibulla Khan until they came under suspicion of treasonable plotting and were thrown into Jail. The Maulvi is an old man now and spent some days resting in Peshwar from the fatigue of the journey. He appears to have given the impression to his many callers that he is very glad to get away from a country where he has undergone so many vicissitudes and that he has hardly any intention of returning to it, through he is an admirer of the present Amir. He is said to have expressed a considerable contempt for the average Afghan official and consequently to have little faith in the present educational and reforming policy of the Government.

FRONTIER NOMADS.

The Passes of the Frontier are crowded now-a-days with the Nomad tribes of Afghanistan coming to India for the winter. They say that they have been much inconvenienced this year by the stringent precautions on the Afghan border against smuggling. Considering the number of commodities, the export of which is forbidden by the Afghan Government and which are habitually carried by the Kuchis and Powindahs, these precautions would appear to come not too early. The Nomads, however, are not prepared to submit tamely, as is shown by the story told by a large caravan which arrived in Bannu a few days ago. These people to the number of several thousands were stopped in Khost by a patrol from an Afghan border fort with a demand for payment of customs and road tolls. Resenting this demand the Powindahs fought and defeated the patrol and the rest of the garrison and captured and burnt the fort. They are now inclined to repent at leisure when they contemplate the reception doubtless awaiting them on their return migration in the Spring.

A BRUSH WITH MAHSUDS.

The Jelal Khel Mahshuds, who are the one section which now remains actively hostile, caused some liveliness on the border of the Dera Ismail Khan District. Recently in one of their forays they carried off a large number of sheep belonging to the Powindahs. The pursuit by constabulary and the owners of the sheep found the Mahsuds holding a strong position and a sharp fight ensued, resulting in casualties on both sides.

Such incidents as this occurring in or across the border are not abnormal and the activities of the few remaining recalcitrants do not detract from the great political effect of the surrender of the Waziristan tribes as a whole. The Rajat is undoubtedly settling down wonderfully after more than two years of turbulence. The police and constabulary in Bannu recently brought off another successful round up of outlaws, capturing two and killing one without loss to themselves.

VOLUNTEER ORGANISATIONS

BENGAL LEADERS' MANIFESTO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

The following manifesto signed by about 1,000 nationalists of Bengal has been issued:—"In view of the proclamation issued by the Government of Bengal with reference to the volunteer organisations it become our duty to make our position perfectly plain in the matter. In point of fact there are no such associations as Bengal Non-Co-operation Volunteers Corps, Central Mahomedan Volunteers Corps, or Congress Committees Corps referred to in Governor's proclamation, but undoubtedly there are Congress and Khilafat volunteers all over the province working in peaceful, non-violent and perfectly honourable manner. It is untrue to say that they have interferred with the maintenance of law and order. Accordingly we are clearly definitely of opinion that these volunteer organisations should continue to exist and work in spite of the arbitrary and unjustifiable ukase of the Governor and to show our practical adherence this plan of action, we in our individual capacity hereby enrol ourselves as member of the Bengal National Volunteers Corps and we request all members of the Provincial District Congress Committee to enrol themselves as members of this or similar organisation. We pleadge ourselves according to the very principle of non-co-operation to see that all our volunteers refrain from every form of intimidation or violence."

SOME LEADING SIGNATORIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

The following are among the signatories of the manifesto regarding volunteer organisations:—Babu Syamsunder Chakravarty of the "Servant," Maulana Abdul Rauf Mr. Jitendra Lal Banerjee, Pandit Ambi Prasad Bajpai, Editor "Swatantra," M Akram Khan, Editor, "Zamana," Pandit L N. Garde, Editor "Bharat Mitra," M Majibar Rahman, Secretary, Provincial Khilafat Committee, Syed Mujid Bux. Assistant Secretary. Provincial Congress Committee, Padamraj Jain, Secretary Burrabazar Congress Committee.

CALCUTTA TRAM STRIKERS.

ADVISED TO RESUME WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

A meeting of the members of the Tramway Employees Union this evening agreed to the request of the leaders to resume work to-morrow. Mr. Erfan Ali, President said the company was willing to take back all employees excepting ninety-seven, dismissed before the strike. After mentioning that some of the latter had informed him that they did not wish to prevent others from rejoining work, the President said the Union would suffer if they did not resume and if the Union was dissolved their grievances would never be redressed.

JAPANESE NAVAL STRENGTH.

REQUEST FOR GREATER TONNAGE.

AMERICA'S UNFAVOURABLE ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. at 8 p.m., Nov. 21.

From all appearance, the Americans look unfavourably upon the Japanese request to increase her naval strength. The administrative officials point out that Mr. Hughes' ratio was the natural result of applying the principle that the present proportionate strength should be preserved in the reductions agreement. From Washington, "Reuter" cables that Japan's proposal for a slightly greater tonnage is authoritatively interpreted as the ratio of seventy instead of sixty, compared with Britain and America.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

REPRESENTATION OF GOVTS. IN IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. at 8 p.m., Nov. 21.

Geneva.—The Labour Conference has adopted the report of the committee on selection concerning the reform of the constitution of the governing body of the international Labour Office. Out of twelve governments represented on it, four henceforth will be from overseas countries, and one representative each from the employers and the workers groups. There will also be one from overseas, (resumably non-official representative.) There was much discussion before the report was adopted. Mr. Shiroshinausu (Japan) and Mr. Joshi (India) waxed exceedingly eloquent in their demands for more adequate representation of the non-European countries.

SUSPENSION OF ULSTER NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. at 8 p.m., Nov. 21.

The Ulster negotiations are wholly suspended till the informal meeting takes place between Mr. Lloyd George and Sir James Craig. This will probably occur early next week. Mr. Lloyd George went to Bournemouth this morning to rejoin his family.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

WORKING COMMITTEE TO MEET ON 27TH?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 20.

In view of the recent disturbances in Bombay, it is understood Mr. Gandhi has invited a meeting of the Working Committe of the All-India Congress Committee to be held in Surat on the 27th instant.

MORE REPRESSION IN DHARWAR

CONGRESS COMMITTEE OFFICE SEARCHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 19.

On the 18th instant the office of the Congress Committee and the offices of "Karnavira" and "Vijaya" newspapers were searched by the police under a search warrant signed by the District Magistrate, Mr. Painter. The search was made in respect of a pamphlet published by Mr. Divakar and Mr. B. G. Kulkarni.

Mr. B. G. Kulkarni was prosecuted in respect of an article published in his paper and was warned by the High Court not to repeat the same offence again. He escaped with warning only. Mr. Divakar was an accused in the 'shooting case' and was charged even with attempt to murder but he too was acquitted. These two gentlemen are still an eyesore, being at large.

The search on the 18th is looked upon as a precursor of further trouble to these gentlemen. They are not in the least afraid but on the contrary they are ever ready to serve their motherland and Mahatma Gandhi wherever they may be taken. The search is also looked upon as an official confirmation of the success of the Hartal on the 17th.

Nothing was found in the search and a Panchnama was made to that effect. This incident is looked upon as the beginning of further repression.—Yours etc.

SIKARANKAR.

His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by his Private and Military Secretaries, Surgeon and two A. D. C.'s, arrived at Delhi on the 20th instant.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

CHINA'S OPPOSITION TO ANGLO JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

BRITAIN TO CONSIDER TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 1 p.m. Nov. 21.

Washington.—An authoritative Chinese statement says China opposes the renewal of Anglo Japanese Alliance and desires the nullification of Lansing-Ishii Agreement.

An authoritative statement on Britain's naval views discloses that aircraft are not regarded as having displaced capital ships in warfare. It is submitted that aircraft bombardment of cities might be justified because of pressure exerted by such attacks on enemy governments. By contrast, submarines, which are described as instruments of assassination, are incapable of exerting similar influence. It is denied that Britain ever proposed that one ship annually should be built.

In connection with Anglo-Japanese Treaty it is stated that Britain is prepared to consider the conclusion of a tripartite agreement of the revision of the present understanding in a form entirely unobjectionable to the United States as it isrecognised that the Senate is not likely to approve the former

PRINCE'S VISIT.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY INDIA'S SPOKESMAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 1 p.m. Nov. 21.

The "Times" in a leader on the Prince of Wales' visit to India says the Prince has made a fine beginning. With a touch of attractive diffidence which belongs to his character he spoke of the awe he felt at the magnitude of his task. The "Times" asks how the Princes and the people will respond to his desire for knowledge and understanding of their problems and needs and says if the Municipality of Bombay may be regarded as their spokesman the answer is clear and sure. The journal declares that the outstanding fact in that wonderful day was the extent and magnificence of welcome which exceeded all the expectations. Bombay struck a note which will reverberate throughout India.

INDIAN MILITARY ACTION

EASING UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 1 p.m. Nov. 21.

The "Times" thinks that inducements offered by military authorities in India to British soldiers to extend their army service might well be followed in Britain and adds that Indian military action incidentally eases unemployment in Britain.

EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS

BRITISH PRESS COMPLAINS AGAINST SECRECY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Nov. 20.

Several morning papers evince concern regarding the obscurity surrounding the Egyptian negotiations. The "Daily News" declares that wide divergence of view exists not only on the question of military garrisons, but over disputes which affect Sudan and also judicial and financial advisers. The "Daily Chronicle" in a leading article, complains of lack of official information and expresses the opinion that now that the fundamental point of justice of Egyptian independence is fully recognised by Britain, the question should not be shelved just because nobody has time to give attention to its demands.

The "Times" pleads for more leisurely conduct in negotiations and if necessary their suspension with the consent of both sides, until circumstances might permit fully considered settlement.

(Continued from column 6.)

The medical evidence showed that the deceased had a penetrating wound on the abdomen with three perforations in the stomach and other injuries in the chest and below the left capula. He died shortly after 11 p.m. Death was due to these injuries.

Further inquiry was then adjourned.

Upto Sunday evening 19 wounded persons were admitted into the J. J. Hospital out of whom 12 had gun-shot wounds and the rest had injuries from stones and sticks. These were mostly Mahomedans and one Parsi.

In the G. T. Hospital 3 were admitted on Sunday two of whom had gun-shot wounds on their bodies and one had injuries from stones.

Two dead bodies were received at the Morgue on Sunday evening from Princess Street and one from Tank Pakdi Street.

PEACE AT LAST.

RESPONSE TO MAHATMA GANDHI'S APPEAL.

LEADERS' BRAVE EFFORTS.

NORMAL CONDITION RESTORED.

MONDAY, Nov. 21.

The madness has passed away and sanity has returned. The cloud hanging over the city has disappeared after four days. There is perfect peace. Bombay is now freed from those street brawls and murder and arson which were a feature of the past days.

The murder campaign and ruffianism reached their zenith on Friday and Saturday. There was then a gradual decline. On Sunday,, in the morning bright hopes were held of the trouble ceasing, but later in the day there was hooliganism everywhere and it was feared there would be a reaction of this on some communities who had remained quiet. But those fears soon disappeared. Everywhere motor lorries full of volunteers, belonging to the different communities who were at logger-heads, went through the city on a peace mission and Mahatma Gandhi's message was distributed everywhere. Sunday night also was more quiet, though the Parsi volunteers were still on duty at many points. But they were not so provocative as on the previous days.

Monday morning heralded peace between the three communities. In fact all the communities have "laid down their arms" now. Since early morning volunteers have again toured through the city and everywhere they had a fine welcome. People were tired of this incessent blood-spelling and the efforts of the people working with Mahatma Gandhi were greatly welcomed Throughout the city then assumed its usual appearance and tram cars began plying. The tram service opened at about nine and ten o'clock throughout the greater part of the city. This eased the situation very much. Some of the mills were working. But Monday is a Bank holiday. The lathis have not completely disappeared. Some people are still carrying them in their hands, but no truculence is shown. In fact everybody is willing to put on his best behaviour. The motor lorries were not allowed to go beyond Parel by the soldiers and the Police who, perhaps, were afraid of the peace mission of the people in it. After four days' somnolent attitude the authorities seemed to have bestirred themselves somehow. Had it not been for the negligence of the authorities and the favouritism shown towards particular communities, by supplying them with arms perhaps the trouble would have ended sooner than Monday. Had it not been for the efforts of the immediate followers of Mr. Gandhi and the leaders of the various communities, the trouble would still have continued, which now has happily ended.

One word must be said about the accounts appearing in most of the Gujrati Press. Even admitting that it catered for a particular class of people, or rather particular community, it was criminal at this juncture to give one-sided account of the happenings in the city and thus mislead the general public. Fairness even to opponents is a thing to be desired and the majorities cannot be so easily extinguished. It is the duty of every body to bring the trouble to an end and not to fan it further.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The total death roll has reached to 36 till yesterday. Of these 2 were Europeans, 3 Parsis, 14 Mohmedans, and 17 Hindus. The 2 Europeans, 2 Parsis and one Hindu have died of assaults while the rest, viz.:—31 died of gun shot wounds.

About 150 wounded are under treatment in J. J. Hospital and five in the G. T. Hospital. Several of these are fatally injured and wounded and not likely to survive.

Since yesterday morning motor lorries full of soldiers, armed police and mounted soldiers with machine guns were patrolling the affected areas, but all this pregentry had no effect in quelling the riot. While the military display was going, on one hand, the Hindu, Mohmedan and Parsi leaders were going about from one locality to another shouting Parsi-Hindu-Musulman-Ki-Jay, on the other. This had a magical and spontaneous effect as the mobs were prevailed upon to retire and advised to live in brotherly love with all the communities. By 11 a.m. the whole city was restored to its normal peaceful condition and the tramway traffic was resumed as usual.

THE INQUEST.

13 KILLED.

In connection with the riots on Friday and Saturday twelve dead bodies were taken to morgue at the J. J. Hospital where Mr. A. R King, the Coroner, opened an inquiry on Sunday afternoon as to the cause of their deaths. Among the twelve were one Englishman, five Hindus, five Mahomedans and one Parsi. Their names are (1) Willian Francis Dogherty (35), (2) Jani (7), (3) Guna Rana (25); (4) Datoo Satoo (20); (5) an unknown Mahomedan; (6) Tukaram Bali Shivla (22); (7) an unknown Mahomedan; (8) Jamal Jeewa (25); (9) Mahomed Nafu (25), (10) Mir (30); (11) an unknown Hindu (25); and (12) Motabhai Edulji Anklesaria (50).

Mr. Richard James Branchley, an Engineer residing at Mumbra, identified the body of the deceased William Francis Dogherty and said the deceased was his partner in business. He lived in Parsik. The witness last saw him alive on the morning of the 18th instant at Mumbra when the deceased came to Bombay. The witness did not see his dead body till Sunday morning. The deceased had to go to the Improvement Trust Workshop at Agripada that morning.

Sergeant Logman of the Bombay Police said that he found the deceased lying in Tankpakady Street at 1-30 p.m. on the 18th instant. He was unconscious and the witness took him to the Arthur Road Hospital where he died in ten minutes.

Dr. Nunan, who held a post mortem on the body of the deceased, said that the skull had been fractured by a number of lathi blows. Many bruises and wounds were seen on face, hands, thighs and legs, all inflicted in his opinion, by blows from lathis. Death was due to fracture of skull and multiple injuries as described.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries inflicted on him with sticks apparently by rioters

Bhagia Luxaman call boy in the G. I. P. Railway residing at Duncan Road identified the body of the deceased Jani as that of his niece aged seven. She was seated near a window on the third floor of the house at 3 p. m. on the 17th instant. Firing was taking place as rioters were smashing tram-cars and doing other mischief. The deceased then had a shot. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she died.

Deputy Inspector Bird said that the deceased, Guna Rana, Datoo Satoo and unknown Mahomedan were reported to have been shot on the 19th instant and the report was from the J. J. Hospital where they died. Firing, he said took place on several occasions in the vicinity of Nagpada Police station as sticks and stones were being used by the crowds.

The jury returned a verdict of death from a gun-shot wound inflicted apparently by accident and the deaths of Ganu Rana, Datoo Satoo and the unknown Mahomedan male also by gun-shot wounds received whilst rioters were being fired at.

The deceased Tukaram Lali Shivli was identified by his nephew Rajaram Balwant who said that the deceased came home with a bullet wound on the side on the 19th instant and told him that he was shot when he was in a crowd at Duncan Road. People came running from Parsi Statue. He died at 4 p.m.

A verdict of death from a gun-shot wound received during a riot at Duncan Road was recorded by the jury.

Abdul Karim, a mill-hand, residing in Madanpura identified the body of the deceased Mahomed Nanu as that of his brother whom he saw alive at 2 p.m. on Saturday when he went out at 5 p.m. The witness saw his dead body on the road.

Rajan Sannoo Haji identified the body of Mir as that of his countryman who was a mendicant. The witness last saw him alive at the Masjid at Ripon Road afternoon on the 19th instant and subsequently he saw his dead body in a lane near the Masjid. There had been a riot and firing had taken place in the locality.

The cause of death was bullet wound.

The jury returned a verdict of death from bullet received during the firing on rioters by soldiers by order of a Magistrate.

Ibrahim Jeewa identified the body of the deceased Jamal Jeewa as that of his brother whom he last saw alive at 8 a.m. on the 19th instant when he went out. An hour later his dead body was brought to his house. He had been shot in the back.

Sergeant Bayley of the Bombay Police said that on Saturday at 11 a.m. he went to Grant Road corner as Parsis and Mahomedans were fighting and firing had taken place. The crowd had dispersed and the deceased and an unknown Mahomedan were found lying dead They were shot.

Further inquiry was then adjourned.

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS.

At the inquiry touching the death of Motabhai Edulji Anklesaria, Ali Husein Ali Bux the suspect was present.

Dhunbai Motabhai Anklesaria identified the body of the deceased as that of her husband. They lived together at Bellasis Road. She saw the deceased alive at 5 p.m. on the 18th instant when he went out to see a friend at Grant Road. He was well then. A gentleman informed her at 9 p.m. that the deceased had been assaulted by three men, one of whom had been arrested. She went to the J. J. Hospital where she saw his dead body. The deceased was a broker.

Recalled the witness said she saw the suspect in Police custody at 10 p.m. that day.

The deceased said that he was stabbed.

(Continued in column 3.)

JAMIAT UL-ULEMA CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTION ON ALLEGED MOPLAH ATROCITIES PASSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

The Jamiat-ul-Ulema Conference met today at 2-30 p.m. in the afternoon when another batch of resolutions was passed including one on Swadeshi and boycott of foreign cloth and an other on the alleged atrocities of Moplahs on the Hindus of Malabar. The Jamiat-ul-Ulema reminded the Mussalmans that as the conditions were at present in India it was the duty of every Musalman to immediately discard foreign clothes and adopt Swadeshi. There was no difference of opinion on this question, and the resolution was passed without any discussion, but when the resolution regarding the alleged atrocities of Moplahs on the Hindus and forcible conversions to Islam was read out to the Ulemas and they were asked to give their votes, a number of persons rose to oppose the resolution on the grounds that newspaper reports could not be relied upon and, that, if the resolution was passed, they would strengthen the hands of Government in repressing and killing the Moplahs, a large number of whom had already been killed and were undergoing untold miseries. The President and some other Moulvies tried to explain the resolution to the oppositionists that it only said that if the accounts of forcible conversions came to be true, after thorough investigation, it was then and then only they would condemn the action of Moplahs and not until then and, therefore, there was no objecting in passing such a resolution. At this stage the Conference adjourned for prayers.

RESOLUTION REGARDING MOPLAHS.

After prayers, the Conference met again in the evening when Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad explained to the Ulemas the importance of the resolution regarding Moplahs, and asked them to carefully hear the wording of the resolution and then give their vote. The resolution ran thus:—"Jamiat-ni-Ulema Conference does not admit the truth or falsity of the statements published in the newspapers regarding forcible conversion of Hindus by Moplahs, and other atrocities committed by them on the Hindus, as there had been no proper investigation, but if the reports are true, the Ulemas condemn all such action of the Moplahs as the Koran never sanctioned forcible conversions to Islam."

Moulana Azad said the resolution was very clearly worded and was drafted by the assembled Ulemas at the Subjects Committee with full responsibility, and he could not see any objection in the acceptance of the resolution. One Alem of Lahore, however, stood up to oppose the resolution, and proposed an amendment to the effect that the word "Moplah" be deleted from the resolution. The amendment was seconded by another Alem. Maulana Azad once more explained to the Ulema the real situation, and said that there were some misunderstandings, and it was the duty of Ulemas to explain their position. If the facts regarding forcible conversions were true, then they should not hesitate to give their considered opinion on it. The amendment was put to the vote and lost by an overwhelming majority, only 5 voting for it. The original resolution was then passed, amidst acclamation.

The conference then discussed some other resolution under the presidency of Maulvi Abdul Majid of Badaun and dissolved late at night.

COLLECTIONS FOR ANGORA FUND.

About Rs. 3,000 were collected for the Angora Fund yesterday and another Rs. 5,000 collected to-day, besides a number of gold ornaments from ladies worth about a A cheque for Rs. 25,000 was handed over to Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad by the President of the Punjab Khilafat Committee to be forwarded to Kemal Pasha at Angora.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE STUDENT IN TROUBLE.

We understand that seven students of the Grant Medical College have been arrested; four of them it is understood have been charged with murder and rioting and the rest only for rioting. The authorities first refused to let them out on bail, but at the intervention of the Dean of the College, they were released on bail. The first four were let out on securities of Rs. 200 each and the rest on Rs. 100.

The case is to be heard, we understand, by Mr. D. N. Khandarawalla, the Magistrate of Mazgaon Police Court, on the 25th instant.

CABLE ITEMS.

An official announcement by the United States Shipping Board and the British lines concerned, states that the controversy over freightage of Egyptian cotton to America has been equitably adjusted.

New York.—Twelve persons were killed and thirty injured as the result of two cyclones in Arkansas.

Berlin.—Harr Hugo Stinnes has gone to London, it is reported on Mr. Lloyd George's invitation. The "Lokalanzeiger" is convinced that the visit is connected with reparations. The Allied Reparations Commission has concluded its labours and is leaving to-night.

MR. JAYAKAR ARRIVES AT ASANGAON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHAHAPUR (Thana), Nov. 20.

Mr. Jayakar, President of the 3rd Thana District Conference, arrived at Asangaon this morning, accompanied by Messrs. Kelkar, Vaidya, J. Mehta and about 200 delegates. They were taken in procession through the town which was gaily decorated

HOLIGANISM IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 6.)

Sobhani had had a wonderful escape, his chauffeur getting his arm broken. Mr. B. F. Broacha, on whom was concentrated the hatred of the educated Parsi hooligans, has been severely assaulted. Mr. Shankerlal Banker braved with considerable physical injuries to himself the organised attack of a Parsi crowd asking them rather to attack him than the poor Hindu Moslem rifraf they were beating mercilessly near Thakurdwar. Dr. Sathaye and Mr. L. G. Khare suffered from what must be termed a dastardly attack from half a dozen Anglo-Indians at Byculla Station on Friday afternoon. It was noticeable that during the half an hour's fight that these two had to put up against the six Anglo-Indians all of whom were armed with lathis and one of whom carried a rifle, more than 200 Indians were on the platform but not one of them could come forward and lend a helping hand. The only help was that of a Pathan whose raised strick however was snatched away fortunately by Mr. Khare, otherwise there would have been a series of murders of Anglo-Indians in Byculla that day. Dr. Sathaye was beaten on the head so severely that a couple of further strokes would have rendered him insensible and perhaps killed him while Mr. Khare surrounded by the five Europeans could extricate himself with great difficulty after having exchanged a few blows. Only the timely arrival of a seargeant who regretted the occurrence saved a serious situation.

POLICE PROTECTION!

There has been a talk of the organized violence of the Non-co-operators. Not only has there been no organized violence on the part of non-cooperators, although the "Times of India" and other journals will make as much capital out of the phrase repeatedly used in some quarters there has been on the other hand a peaceful and a persuasive resistance offered by the Hindu and Moslem communities *minus* its hooligan elements, to the organized violence of the Parsi and the Anglo-Indian middle class youths who showed themselves during the last four days completely unamenable to the appeals of the better minds of their own communities. As regards the Police protection they enjoyed the less said the better. The episodes in the career of our yellow pagdis during the last three days are such as will rankle in the minds of all peaceful citizens. It is unnecessary to mention the indiscriminate firing, the habitual apathy showed by them when armed Parsi crowds were revenging themselves upon Hindus and Moslems, but their record in cases where cold-blooded murders were committed will have to be brought to light by their employers, so horrid is it in all its gruesome details.

THE RETURN TO SANITY.

During the initial period of this orgy of lawlessness, the impression thickened in the public mind that the Government had decided to show to the people, as it were what the absence of their agents of peace and order means for the safety of the ordinary citizen. On Thursday and Friday last, the phenomenon of a Policeman making even a casual attempt to obtain peace and order had become a rarity. As the rioting progressed, however, it became evident that the efforts at compromise amongst leaders of the people would bear some fruit. It was however, difficult at first to find out who the real leaders of the Parsi community were, who were really and sincerely anxious that Parsi hooliganism should be checked. It was not until late on Sunday evening that the better minds in that community showed a keen desire to co-operate with the Non-Co-operators. It was only the next day that there was a return to sanity, and it is to be hoped that the citizens of Bombay, reputable, as well as disreputable, will now go back to their ideal of live and let live.

PARSEE HOOLIGAMISM.

(Continued from page 5.)

Sir, what drives the people mad, is the antipathic and the jeering attitude of the Anglo-Indians, and Eurasians, aided and abetted by the Parsis.—Yours, etc.,

D. N. K.
A Medical Student.

Nov. 18.

HOW THE CROWD WAS GATHERED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly bring the following to the notice of the public through one of the columns of your esteemed paper?

Today while going to the bonfire at Elphinstone Road I found a big multitude of labourers waiting on the station for train, on enquiry I learnt that they were working under the City Improvement Trust, Bombay and that they were compelled to present themselves at Churni Road station to welcome the Prince though they wanted to boycott his visit.—Yours, etc.,

SURENDRA U. BHATT.

RESTORING PEACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I fully trust and pray that before these few lines are published in the Press, quiet will be restored; but for a lasting peace and tranquility a few words are necessary, which might serve as a beacon light for the future.

What has been described as a big riot or rebellion in Bombay has been considerably exaggerated I do not think it was more than an ordinary disturbance. You will excuse my impertinence but the vernacular (Gujarati) Press is more responsible for giving publicity to all sorts of stuff, of a rag journalism. When last night some of the Editors of these papers attended at Mahatma Gandhi's place along with numerous distinguished citizens of Bombay who poured in from morning till evening at the place I drew their attention to their excited and inflamatory leading articles regarding so-called attacks on fire temples etc., based on reports without foundation and inquired of them as to whether peace could be restored with those inflammatory articles appearing in their papers and the alleged indecent attacks on Parsi ladies. On trying to sift the evidence there no proofs were forthcoming. On Saturday evening when some of the Parsi leaders attended at Mahatma Gandhi's place, they wanted protection for their sacred places, or intimated that at least one Wadia's Agiari was in danger. Having passed by that side more than once and seen with my own eyes the real state of affairs I intimate that single-handed I was prepared to defend the Agiari and give my son as a hostage to be killed with Parsi vengeance if any harm was done to their temple. I made the offer because if I consider the symbols of my religion sacred. I consider the symbols of the religious which I do not profess more sacred provided that the priests remained within and we were given authority that nobody who was not armed with a pass from the trustees secretary or some responsible person would be admitted in the Agiary for the night. No response to this lame; but the nightmare seemed to vanish. That night at about 10 p.m. as I returned that way on foot I found that the whole Agiary was guarded with men with lathies in their hands and that a large number of soldiers were sitting on the benches outside. I met some of those on the spot and remained there for several minutes. The next morning also when the Parsi leaders attended, my suggestion was that my man a movali or Parsi ruff creating disturbance on the road would run and rush into the Agiary or if except for the worshipers and those who come to say their prayers the Agiary was kept closed against men armed with lathies and other weapons peace would be soon restored. We then arrived at a modus operandi of sending round motor lorries with a mixture Hindu Mahomedan and Parsi peacemakers to go round. Mr. Chhotani undertook to see all quiet restored in the Mahomedan localities provided the police or military did not interfere because his apprehensions were that the good effect created by these methods was marred by the host of military or police parading. This did not appeal to some of the Parsi leaders. They were either over nervous or followed the policy of "heads I win and tails you lose" but last night a party consisting of the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Mr. Sorabji Warden and others who went round could see that there was a great force in the argument adduced. The Hon. Mr. Sethna with his personal experience was satisfied that with less interference either of the police or military the thing would soon subside, and he promised to see the authorities on the subject that the mixed lorries were not disturbed; and wherever they have gone the effect has been most splendid. I then requested him to see the tram authorities and at least to arrange that traffic on Girgaum side was opened when full quiet had been restored. He was fully convinced of the argument and promised to attend to the matter immediately and when I am sending to this letter this evening at 5 p.m. from the reports gathered by me I find that the effect has been most salutary.

If the Editors of the papers instead of publishing hearsay reports or copy what the others say will only try to verify the information they receive with regard to the alleged disturbances it would not take as many minutes a sit as it has taken the hours to quail the disturbance and restore business as usual.—Yours, etc.,

W. T. HALAI.

Street Fort,
Nov. 21.

MORE LIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am agrieved to hear the news of civil disobedience being postponed by Mahatma Gandhiji presuming, I think that the mob or to say more definitely the followers of the non-co-operation programme are the cause of all these troubles in Bombay. With due respect to the great Gandhiji I beg to submit the following few lines which are true. I write this fully knowing the responsibility but I do it because I am in a position to bring into evidence eye witnesses to the facts I write.

1. When I was coming from the Elphinstone Road after the meeting was over at about 12 noon some Parsees were coming back from the reception. What I actually saw is simply shocking. Some Parsee ladies coming back in motor cars from the reception actually spat upon us who were in Gandhi caps. What should be said to these incidents?

2. At Narivadi some people were going with white caps in their ordinary avocations. Some sergants came with policemen who were all armed with lathies and without any cause whatsoever and without seeing any mischief there the sergant gave orders to beat the passers by indiscriminately.

3. The same thing happened at Kumbhartukda and Bhuleshwar.

4. At Golpitha an eyewitness told a friend of mine that the trouble arose with the Anglo-Indians and the Parsees who were given lathies by the police and beat any man with white cap without any cause whatsoever in the presence of the Police. The eyewitness, I am glad to inform you, is an Anglo-Indian practising pleader.

5. Young people moving on the roads are mercilessly beaten by the police without any cause whatsoever.

Some of the witnesses are ultra-loyalists which clearly show what sort of reliance can be pleased on their evidence. I hope Ghandhiji will change his view after inquiring personally and not blame the people only.—Yours etc.

EYE-WITNESS.

LAHORE NON-CO-OPERATORS

CONDEMN RIOTING IN BOMBAY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Lahore, Nov. 19.

Great indigation is felt here by Indians of all shades of opinion and by prominent Non-co-operators on the action of rioters at Bombay and everybody is condemning the unjustifiable action of the hooligans and rowdies.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY

THE AHMEDABAD RESOLUTION REITERATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Nov. 15.

At a special general meeting of the Surat Municipal Board held at 5-30 p.m. on November 7th, Dr. Dixit called the attention of the meeting to the Government resolution regarding the Non-Co-operating Municipalities of Nadiad, Ahmedabad, and Surat, and to the letter received from the Collector of Surat requiring the Municipality to report on the issues arising out of the contemplated action by Government under the District Municipal Act, Section 178. Regarding the Government resolution (dated September 23rd) Mr. Papatbhai reiterate and Messrs. Manant Mehta and Vasi seconded the famous Ahmedabad resolution) on the subject moved by Mr. Vallavbhai, J. Patel. Rao Bahadur Thakoreram moved an amendment virtually amounting to a negation of the original proposition as it required the Municipality to plead guilty to having made an error of judgment in freeing its schools from Government control. Undeterred by the adverse ruling by the Chairman, the Rao Bahadur alternatively moved that the Government should be appraised of the endorsement by the Surat Municipality of the views expressed in the Government resolution of September 23rd and that an undertaking should be given of the willingness of the Surat Municipality to impart primary education in conformity with the rules printed in the Government Gazette of May 19th. In both his amendments, the mover found in Rao Bahadur Ranjit a faithful supporter, and in Mr. Sanjana an irrepressible opponent, and yet the first was negatived as being out of order and the second amendment was put to the vote and lost, while Mr. Popatbhai's original proposition was carried. Rao Bahadur Thakoreram next moved that it being 8-45 p.m. the meeting should be adjourned, but to no purpose as his motion was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

THE COLLECTOR'S LETTER.

Before the meeting proceeded to consider the Collector's letter of October 27th the chairman invited its attention to the considered opinion of the rate-payers and voters concerning the new educational policy successfully inaugurated by the Surat Municipality. Dr. Champaklal Ghia thereupon moved that the Surat Municipal Board was surprised at the way in which Government has addressed the important communication requiring the Surat Municipality to state whether or not it had violated section 178 of the District Municipal Act to the Collector and) requested the last named functionary to forward for consideration by the Board the aforesaid communication and other papers connected with it. After fully considering the Collector's letter, the meeting resolved that whereas the Board was not in possession of the necessary papers to arrive at a definite conclusion, and whereas it was unable to modify the decision regarding its educational policy already arrived at after ascertaining the wishes of the rate-payers, the duty of accredited representatives of the rate payers could not find in their hearts to impose their will on their constituencies or act contrary to their (rate payers) wishes publicly expressed on November 4th. However, the meeting authorised the chairman to supply the details asked for in the last para of the Collector's letter and to enclose the required statement, incomplete as it necessarily was in the absence of adequate details, the Board reserving to itself the right to add to the enclosed statement on receipt of fuller details. M. R. B. Thakoreram's amendment was again lost.

THE NEGLECTED TALUKA

THEFTS IN DHANDHUKA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 16.

Dr. Popatlal, V. Andejivala raises a complaint in the course of his letter from Dhandhuka dated November 8th to the effect that though placed under the Ahmedabad District, the Dhandhuka Taluka is situated in Kathiawar abutting on the territories of the Indian States and the Political Agency in Kathiawar. With such geographical circumscriptions thefts have been of frequent occurrence, notably during the last two or three years. Only a few days ago, tongas plying for hire between Rampur and Dhandhuka were waylaid by highway men, and rumours reached Dhandhuka about dacoities committed on the same day between Umdi and Chandarva. Nearer home a burglary was committed on the night of November 4th in the neighbourhood of the Police Choki, no fewer than five locks having been broken open at a shop and the safe swept clean, even as the locks were broken open at three shops near the Police Choki about three years ago, Mr. Andejivala states that of ten police sepoys stationed at Dhandhuka, one looks after the office, one acts as the Foujdar's orderly, and three attend to duties in outlying villages, only five sepoys being available for the headquarters, let alone the fact that some of them were once convicted of theft.

Proceeding, Mr. Andejivala is not surprised at the highway robberies committed outside the city limits seeing that burglaries were possible in the vicinity of the Police Choki. He shrewdly suspects that cases of ordinary thefts do not come up for police inquiry owing to the inutility of it all, or to the petty worries that would fall to the share of the aggrieved parties. Naturally enough the law-breakers take advantage of the inefficiency of the Police, likely to end by the transfer of Mr. Prithwising who can make the thieves tremble in their shoes, if once he sets his heart on it as he did so successfully in the Panchal tract. If the Talukdars can co-operate with Mr. Prithwising and the system of pagees is re-instated, thefts will not recur in the Dhandhuka Taluka with the present distressing frequency. Mr. Andejivala finally expects young men to form themselves into a volunteer corps to bring the badmashes to book.

SATYAGRAHA IN BARDOLI TALUKA.

MR. VALLABBHAI PATEL'S LECTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Nov. 18.

The inhabitants of the Bardoli Taluka hold themselves in readiness for the forth coming campaign of civil disobedience, and as an earnest of their grim determination a procession was organised at Khojpardi on November 11th when the depressed classes mixed freely with other sections of inhabitants resolutely casting out all antiquated notions about untouchability. At Poida, too, at a meeting held two days previously, the inhabitants vowed to wear khadi for all time and signified their willingness to practise civil disobedience and to refuse to pay taxes. The Looca Patidars of Badthal have abjured puggrees till the attainment of Swaraj and decided to use Khadi in marriages and funerals. In order to make assurance doubly sure, Mr. Vallabhai J. Patel, Barrister-at-Law, accompanied by Principal Gidwani of the Gujarat National University, Dr. Kanuga and Mr. Luxmidas Purushottam paid a visit to Bardoli on November 11th and, addressed at Surat an audience of six thousand men and women on their return from the place with Mr. Syad Ahmed Edroos in the chair,

Mr. Vallabhai remarked on the threefold object of convening the present meeting namely to deliberate how to achieve Swaraj by the end of December in accordance with the Congress resolution, to decide on their course of conduct in respect of the Prince's arrival on November 17th, and to devise means how best to help the Surat Municipal Board in the new situation that has arisen as a result of the Government resolution inciting the rate-payers against the municipality. They have deliberately excluded big cities for Swaraj for the obvious reason that with their exquisitely laid out gardens pestiferous gutters were inextricably bound up, and it was a matter of deep regret that Surat had not yet altogether emancipated itself from the seductive amenities of material civilisation. Swadeshi was the soul of Swaraj, and they could hope to unfurl the Swaraj flag only if they made a clean sweep of the antediluvian concept of untouchability. His visit to Bardoli convinced him of its "through-preparedness" although he would defer his verdict about Surat till the decision of the ensuing meeting of the Executive Council of the Congress to be held at Surat on November 22nd was known.

NO ILL-WILL TOWARDS THE PRINCE.

Proceeding, Mr. Patel observed that they bore no ill-will to the Prince and if they resolved on observing a complete 'hartal' on the day of his arrival in India, it was mainly because they protested against the way in which the visit was sought to be exploited. They were not in any way affected by what the toadies and Rao Bahadurs said or did. Regarding the step taken by the Government in respect of the non-co-operating Municipalities of Nadiad, Ahmedabad, and Surat, they might rest assured of the dismal failure of it all provided their determination was unshaken at all hazards, and they refused to be hoodwinked by the attempt made to sow dissensions between the Municipalities and the rate-payers. He was quite at a loss to understand why the Government trembled to translate the threat of suspending the Municipalities concerned into act.

Dr. Kanuga was the next speaker who stated that Swaraj was easy of attainment if they worked with exemplary zeal and earnestness. If they loved freedom with all their hearts, the one thing needful was the scrupulous observance of Swadeshi, concurrently with the like observance of the Hindu-Moslem 'entente cordiale' and the resolute endeavour to eradicate untouchability in their midst. Mr. Luxmidas followed next and complimented Surat on its desire to wipe off the stain attaching to it for being the first city in India to welcome the East India Company's factors. They erred who regarded the spinning-wheel as the last resort of effeminacy in utter forgetfulness of its immense potentialities.

At Bardoli the deputation was received with a tremendous ovation on its way to the Jain Upashraya where they received delegates from various villages who reassured the deputation that they would strictly adhere to Mahatma Gandhi's behests and would eliminate whatever shortcomings still lingered in unsuspected quarters in the Bardoli Taluka. Arrangements were then made for Mahatma Gandhi's residence at Bardoli.

BARODA BOY SCOUTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following fresh instance of slave mentality which I observe among the Baroda Boy Scouts in order to prove the uselessness of Scout system.

On the 15th instant I was rambling on the Viswamitri Bridge at 6 p.m., in order to catch hold of some scouts dismissed from the parade and to ask them about their programme at the time of the royal visit. I happened to meet with three scouts and the following is the extract of our conversation:—

I:—What is your programme at the time of His Royal Visit?

Scouts:—We are going to grant cheers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and lower our banners.

I:—How can you cheer when the whole of India is in mourning for the imprisonment of Maulana Mohamed Ali and others and for the insult given to His Holiness Shree Shankaracharya? How can you cheer when thousands of your country-men are starving in the Karlana District and when the Punjab and Khilaphat wrongs are not redressed?

Scouts:—We know everything. But we have taken an oath to execute all orders issued to us.

The Scout-Master may take pride for his discipline, but this is surely not what the country wants. The scouts were Gujratis and just see their reply which proves that the plant of religion in their hearts is completely dead.—Yours, etc.,

PURUSHOTTAM V. NATU.

Dandiya Bazar,
Baroda, Nov. 18.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ADDRESS OF BOMBAY COUNCIL.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following is the reply of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to the Address of the Bombay Legislative Council presented to him yesterday:—

Gentlemen,

I thank you for your warm welcome and for the kind terms in which you have alluded to me. I will convey your loyal expressions of homage to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Your position and duties connect you in a direct manner with national progress in India. You may rest assured of my deep interest and sympathy in the advancement of this great country. It is my earnest prayer that your efforts in this behalf may prosper and that right instincts and true inspiration may guide you to secure the well-being of the people of this Presidency.

You have mentioned my experience in the war. If I tell you something of the impressions which I took away from that struggle, I think it may have a bearing on your task. My comrades in the Great War came from many diverse parts of the Empire, but they had only one aim. They fought to vindicate justice and right, and to secure freedom, happiness and peace in the world for their fellow citizens in the Empire. For this cause they were prepared to make any sacrifice and even to lay down their lives. They trusted each other: they worked with each other. Personal considerations and feelings, likes and dislikes, were laid aside; they all laboured together with patience and endurance, one single purpose guiding them to a single goal. The sacrifice, which these men made, were not in vain. The cause for which they worked prevailed. They won freedom, happiness and peace for their fellow men in the Empire.

The days of peace have now come. The work which lies before you is instinct with a no less noble aim than that for which the comrades in the Great War fought and fell. Your efforts to secure your aim will call for the same qualities of unselfishness and sacrifice, of patience and endurance and of mutual trust which helped those men to make good. May you be fortified by their example and may your work for the welfare of the people of this Presidency be crowned like theirs with success.

Gentlemen, I thank you once again for the good wishes with which you speed me in my task. The encouragement, which I have received from public bodies in Bombay, strengthens me at the outset of my journey. I trust that my experiences, as I proceed, will help me to know and love India better and enable me to carry to His Majesty a gratifying account of the progress of this great country.

PARSEE ADDRESS.

PRINCE'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Reply of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to the Parsee Address:—

Gentlemen:—

I thank you for your address of welcome and for the kind expressions you have used regarding myself. I am glad to have had the opportunity of meeting some members of the Parsee community. The business ability of your race has brought you to the fore; but you are often more widely and more deservedly known by your devotion to public duties and by the open-handed charity and benevolent philanthrophy which you practise. You have, I know, been largely responsible for the growth and prosperity of this great city and of those parts of this Presidency which you have made your country by adoption. You have produced some of the greatest among those who have from time to time led the political life of the country. Men like Dadabhai Navroji, so aptly termed the Grand Old Man of India, and Sir Pherozshah Mehta are an honour to any race and community. It is with pleasure that I learn that you are to-day treading the path which they marked out, that you are intent on combining the growth of political freedom with that respect for law and order which is the mark of those nations which have contributed most to the evolution of successful self-Government. No less than you, I am convinced that British rule in India stands and has stood for even handed justice; and I regard it as a matter full of hope that a race so cosmopolitan and so distinguished for moderation and commonsense as the Parsis, should stand firm in loyalty and devotion and should look forward to taking an increasing share in the business of the great Empire of which India is so important a member. I thank you again for your good wishes and I shall gladly convey to Their Majesties your expressions of loyalty.

POLICE AND GANDHI CAP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to draw your attention to one prominent feature of the disturbances in Bombay. Last Saturday all the shops were closed in Abdul Rehman Street and people were sitting outside their shops. Several of them had worn white caps, a very high Police Official, with some sergeants and policemen passed by that way and I am sorry to say that these officers, whose duty is to preserve law and order with show of pistols forcibly removed the white cap from the heads of passers-by, threw them on the road and trampled upon them using insulting language. This is one of the ways how the city police behaved during the disturbances.—Yours, etc.,

MAHOMED N. MOJAWALA.

104 Abdur Rehman Street.

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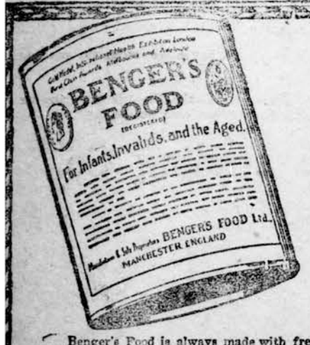

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THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

THE ISSUE.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—To-day H. R. H. Prince of Wales will land in Bombay. Never before a Prince of Wales has been made to face a more disagreeable situation than what awaits the present Prince in India. His predecessors have been received with right royal welcome. But to-day? All India will observe *hartal*—because of his visit. If such a situation is disagreeable to the Prince, it is a thousand times more so to the people of India who are loyal to the royal house of England by tradition and hospitality with whom is a cardinal principle of faith.

And what about the great Indian under whose leadership the All-India Congress Committee has [illegible] Congress declared the *hartal*? He is, as even his worst enemies will admit, the very soul of peace and gentleness, incapable of hurting a fly. He was never and is not an enemy of England. He has rendered distinguished service to the Empire. The present Secretary of State was not long ago proud to call him his friend. Yet such an Indian has been forced to advise his countrymen that the best way to honour the Prince is by rigidly keeping away from all functions and ceremonies connected with his visit.

If one loyal India is to-day hostile to British rule, if the gentlest among the Indians have been goaded to a course of conduct they would not dream of adopting half a decade ago, what is this due to? Has any Englishman ever honestly searched his heart to find out the reason? Has Lord Reading who said the other day to the Oudh Talukdars that he has heard with "deep regret" the proposed boycott ever done it? Lord Reading hugs a delusion when he says that the vast majority of the people of India are against the boycott which represents the efforts of a small minority. It His Excellency does not choose to see and hear beyond what he is made to see and hear by officials and a few self-seeking Indians without the least influence in the country, nothing will ever convince him that he is wrong. His predecessors have followed the same ostrich policy. They have never known or cared to know the real India. Or if they have known, none of them has been man enough to say what he has known. Nobody can rouse the man who pretends to be asleep. But if Lord Reading is sincerely desirous of gauging the feeling of India, he will have ample opportunity of doing so in the spontaneous and universal "hartal" that will be observed throughout the country to-day.

Of course India has changed, and considerably changed, within the last decade. A new life, a new consciousness is there. The people of India have far outgrown that stage when everything that the authorities did was accepted by them with tacit consent or at least submission. But though people have changed, there has been very little change in the rulers. The latter still went to play the autocrats. And in the very matter of the invitation to the Prince, that spirit of autocracy has had the fullest play. The Indians vehemently protested, as soon as they heard that the Prince was to be brought to this country. They did so far political as well as economic grounds. There is deep discontent in the land for the non-fulfilment of the political aspirations of the people which the war and the post-war arrangements in Europe had fostered. The people are in the grip of a severe economic distress the nature of which cannot be conceived in any European country. The sight of the skeletons of humanity in rags in several parts of India would repel any civilised man and fill him with the utmost horror for the system of Government under which they exist.

But the authorities have added insult to injury. They have not only saddled on the people of British India and the subjects of Indian Princes a huge burden against their will, but they proclaim from the house-top that if the Indians fail to give suitable reception to the Prince they would be branded as disloyal, and what is more, as having fallen from their high ideal of hospitality. Having people the authorities now want to pass off the invitation as that of the people of India themselves! And in this matter not even the so-called representative legislatures brought into existence by the Reforms were consulted. When the invitation was a *fait accompli* these bodies were asked to record resolutions welcoming the Prince!

But the authorities have not been content by slighting Indian opinion in the matter. After having invited the Prince, they have made the people drink to the dregs the cup of relentless repression. They have once again, in view of the Prince's visit, made the people realise how helpless they are. In short, they have done everything to take away the last vestige of disposition to welcome the heir to the Crown that might have linged in any patriotic Indian heart.

Having done all these things they expect an enthusiastic welcome for the Prince from the people of India! Well, if the people refuse that welcome, the servants of the Crown are to thank themselves for it.

His Excellency the Viceroy has given the assurance in his reply to the Oudh Talukdar's address that the Prince was not being brought for any political purpose. But in the course of the same reply he says that if the Prince was not brought to India after his tour and loyal welcome in the Dominions impressions would have been created "that would have reacted very unfavourably on the friendly relations between India and other parts of the Empire." In other words, doubt would have been entertained of the loyalty of India to the British connection and British throne. His Excellency therefore says that the receptions to the Prince will be "the test of the loyalty and attachment of India towards the crown itself."

We confess we are not convinced at all at this special pleading of His Excellency. It was only the other day that the Duke of Connaught came to this country. And if the reception given to him has satisfied the British Government, the Prince's visit could well be delayed for a more opportune moment. The famine conditions in India leaving aside the intense political unrest, are sufficient grounds for postponement of the visit. And it is inconceivable how India would have been any the worse if the Prince had not come now.

But His Excellency the Viceroy was in a hurry to apply the "test" of loyalty by bringing the Prince. It is a move as distinctly political as any can be. The Indian National Congress has declared Swaraj to be the aim of the people of India, Swaraj within or without the British Empire; if within, on status of perfect equality with the other members. But that equality is denied to the Indians. Having regard to this, the only alternative to the Indians is to sever British connection. The Prince is brought the expectation that the reception given to him by the people will be such as to make it appear to the world that the Congress did not represent the nation and that the Indians as a nation desired to retain British connection irrespective of their status in the Empire. The move, as we have said, is distinctly political and the hurry to bring the Prince before the Congress meets at Ahmedabad is easily explained, for the question of British connection will definitely arise in this session of the Congress.

The Englishman's loyalty to his sovereign is not blind. It is reasoned loyalty. The Indian's loyalty to the British throne is also based on reason and enlightened self-interest. The loyalty of the Dominions including the Boer land, South Africa, is also based on the same considerations. It is monstrous to expect that Indians alone are to be blindly loyal. Though loyalties have been overthrown in most of the European countries the King of England as a constitutional monarch has survived because he is the link that binds the empire. The crown really represents the unity of the Empire. It has no sanctity of its own, at least now-a-days. Loyalty to the crown means therefore nothing else than loyalty to the Empire. If Indians refuse to welcome the Prince, they do no more than this that they refuse to blind themselves in unconditional loyalty to the Empire. No question of personal respect to the sovereign or his heir can arise on such an issue which is at present the only issue between India and England.

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It is known to the public that owing to a resolution in the Bengal Legislative Council, the Government of Bengal in an order 1516 R.J. dated July 29, 1921, has directed, in accordance with the recommendation of the Indian Jail Committee in its report of 1919-20 that Mahomedan male convicts should be supplied with long trousers instead of shorts, that is, the trousers should be such as to reach to within 4 inches above the ankle.

I wish to give publicity to the aforesaid orders with the hope that in all other provinces of India the supply of trousers to all Mahomedan prisoners should be in accordance with Shariat i.e. Mahomedan Law and as recommended by the Indian Jail Committee and as adopted by the Bengal Government. I earnestly believe that either each Provincial Government or some members of each Provincial Council should take up the matter in right earnest so as to remove the grievances of the Mahomedan prisoners who cannot say their prayers, at present, with short trousers or shorts.—Yours, etc.

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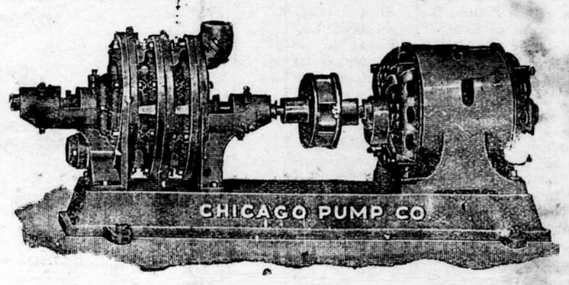

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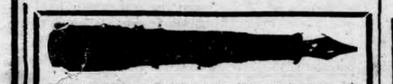

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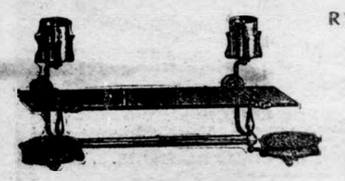

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